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CONKLING STEPS OUT,

FOLLOWED BY HIS TOADY PLATT.

The New York Adonis Makes a Sensation by Resigning His Seat in the Senate, Leaving the "Constitutional Majority" in a Demoralized Condition.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The vice-president laid before the senate the following communication:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1881.—Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice President—Sir: Will you please announce to the senate that my resignation as a senator of the United States, from the state of New York, has been forwarded to the governor of the state. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant. ROSCOE CONKLING.

This communication was read with great sensation, which was heightened when the vice-president laid the following before the senate:

SENATE CHAMBER, May 16, 1881.—To Hon. C. A. Arthur, Vice President—Sir: I have forwarded to the governor of the state of New York my resignation as senator of the United States for the state of New York. Will you please announce the fact to the senate. With great respect, your obedient servant. T. C. PLATT.

A hum of astonishment followed the reading of the communications, and Mr. Hill, of Georgia, suggested, sotto voce, that this would be a good time to elect officers of the senate.

Mr. Burnside, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, reported back favorably from that committee, the resolution declaring the consent of the United States government to be a condition precedent to the construction of ship canals or other ways, for the transportation of sea-going vessels across the isthmus, connecting North and South America, and, also, to the rules and regulations under which other nations shall participate in the use of such canal or other ways. Mr. Burnside gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Dawes moved to go into executive session.

Mr. Cockrell—I thought you wanted to consider the other resolution.

Mr. Dawes—I had no idea but that the senator would like to go on with it. It is in accordance with the disposition which has been shown from the beginning.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia—The senator said that the republic would be subverted the resolution was acted upon.

Mr. Dawes—But the senator would never be convinced until he happened to have the majority.

Mr. Hill—Oh, we won't insist upon having it considered.

Mr. Dawes—An accident is an eye-opener to the senate.

Mr. Hill turned around and suggested to Mr. Davis of Illinois, that there was nothing to prevent the senate from adjourning this week.

The senate then, at 12:30, went into executive session.

When the doors were reopened, at 1:40, the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

——The senate in executive session to day confirmed tee following nominations:

Richard A. Elmer, of New York, to be second assistant postmaster general.

J. Henry Wilson, collector of customs for the District of Columbia.

Charles E. Henry, United States marshal for the District of Columbia.

Albert L. Dow, United States consul at Aleppo, India.

Sydney W. Cooper, United States consul at Guttenberg, Germany.

Ernest Soppenheim, United States consul at Cadiz, Spain.

McWalter S. Noyes, United States consul at Venice, Italy.

Thaner A. Eter, United States consul at Guayaquil, South America.

Albert Rhoades, United States consul at Rouen, France.

John A. Halderman, to be consul general at Bangkok, Siam.

No motion having been entered at to-day's executive session for a reconsideration of the vote by which, at the second preceding session, Judge Stanley Matthews was confirmed as associate justice of the supreme court. His confirmation stands fixed and the president has, this afternoon, been notified accordingly.

——Soon after the adjournment of the senate this afternoon the republican senators went into a caucus for the purpose, it is understood, of determining what course of action shall be pursued in regard to the action on the Robertson case and other contested nominations, and also to consider the subject of adjournment. It is generally believed that the nomination of Judge Robertson will be brought before the senate for final action during the next few days, and that the senate will adjourn sine die towards the close of this week. Neither Mr. Conkling nor Mr. Platt has been at the capitol to-day, and in the absence of any authoritative explanation from them, the motives and meaning of their resignations are left subject to mere speculation and conjecture.

The republican caucus this afternoon with only four dissenting votes decided to bring the Robertson case before the senate for action forthwith and to procure an adjournment of the senate sine die this week.

——The Star this evening says: When the news of the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt reached the treasury department to-day, great excitement ensued, and the officials and subordinates alike were soon gathered in groups throughout the building discussing the situation and its probable effect. The theory which has been advanced that the senators who resigned are quite confident of being returned by the New York legislature, is very generally accepted, but in some quarters it is maintained that on account of the legislature having heretofore indorsed the nomination of Robertson to be collector of the port of New York, it cannot consistently indorse the action of the two senators in opposing it. This course, however, it is conceded by prominent republicans, can easily be brought about. President Garfield was apprised of the contemplated resignations this morning and remarked, to a treasury official shortly before 12 o'clock that he expected the news to arrive momentarily. The resignations of the two senators are topics of conversation at the hotels and other public places and groups of men may be seen on the street corners discussing affairs in an excited manner.

The Star also publishes the following news concerning the senatorial sensation: One republican senator said, "They will both be re-elected by the New York legislature. Another said that while he had not been informed of this step, his opinion was that it was simply an appeal to the New York legislature, now in session, by Messrs. Conkling and Platt, for an indorsement of the position they had taken on the Robertson nomination. Warm friends of Senator Conkling said it means that Conkling and Platt will not be insulted and outraged by this administration. They have known from the first that the nomination was Blaine's declaration of war against the ruling element of the republican party in New York. They have known that Robertson was selected to crush Conkling and destroy his influence if possible; they had done everything they could to prevent this bitter war in the republican party; they showed that they had the republican party of New York behind them; that only a small ring of disorganizers and bolters supported Robertson, but the president refused to listen to any appeals for peace and harmony. Conkling and Platt then appealed to the republican senators to unite with them in saving the republican party in New York from disorganization—to help them to save the state in the coming election. But the republican senators, too many of them, preferred to stick to the side which controls the patronage, and Conkling determined that he would not sit in the senate and see such an outrage put upon the party he has so ably organized and brilliantly led in New York. Mr. Platt agreed with him, and they have resigned. Yes; no doubt they will appeal to their party for the approval or disapproval of their course, and any man who knows anything about the republican party of New York, will tell you that Conkling and Platt will be indorsed with a vim.

Some of the republican senators said they were too much surprised to express any opinion on the subject.

The democratic senators were delighted at the action of the New York senators. They made no effort to conceal this gratification. Some of them said it would widen the breach in the republican party. As to the action of the democratic side the Star reporter inquired of the senators who control that side. They will go right ahead with executive business and will adjourn as soon as the president has nothing more for them to do. Rumors of a reorganization of the committees were pronounced as groundless and absurd by the democrats. Their leaders state that nothing of the kind will be thought of; that they will not attempt to call up the resolution to elect senate officers for the purpose of laying it on the table; that they will not do anything with it unless the republicans should bring it up. This, it can be authoritatively stated, the republicans will not do.

The almost universal opinion as far as expressed was that Conkling and Platt will both go before the legislature for re-election; that they will regard their re-election as a rebuke to the administration as well an approval of the course they have taken.

Some of the democrats spoke of this action as "claptrap," saying that Conkling and Platt knew in advance precisely how the legislature stands; just how many votes they can get, and that they are in no danger of losing their seats. Those who are disposed to criticise to any extent hold that the indorsement of Conkling and Platt will get will not count for much, because they are assured of the result that if they would wait and go before the people that course would be more commendatory.

After the senate had adjourned an admirer of Conkling expressed the belief that he will not ask re-election from this legislature but will go before the people next fall and make a fight to elect the legislature which will re-elect him.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The National Republican to-morrow, under the caption, "The Crisis Met" will say: "The republican senators have almost as one man regretted and most of them have urged the withdrawal of the nomination of Robertson. They have been met with the arrogance and obstinacy of a weak man adhering to a wrong act. In a crisis like this, when an arbitrary demand is made by the president for senatorial submission on a question, which, under the constitution, senators are to decide on their oaths unawed by power and uninfluenced by "rewards," the senators from New York have done well to resist the executive mandate and to return their commission to the power that bestowed it on them. Next week their places will be filled. The new senators will be instructed by the very facts under which they will be elected. They will not be creatures who can be made to stand on their hind legs at the white house entrance and bark for the bones of the office in the hands of a president oblivious of the limitations upon his lawful power, but they will be men earnest of conviction, courageous of action, and able to deal with every situation that the enemies of the republican party of the constitutional government can create."

EATING CROW.

The Republicans Recognize the Right of the Democrats to Organize the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In the caucus of republican senators this afternoon, after a short debate it was decided, with only four dissenting votes, that the committee, so far as the republican members of it, should control their action, shall report back all pending nominations forthwith (meaning at to-morrow's session of the senate) with a view to a final disposition of all executive business in time for adjournment of the senate by next Thursday or Friday at latest. The necessity of providing for the election of a president of the senate pro tempore before the close of the session, was also brought to the attention of the caucus, and as the democrats now constitute a majority of the body, it was agreed to notify them that the republicans will consider Senator Harris, of Tennessee, as an acceptable choice for the position and will cheerfully acquiesce in his election. The resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt were not discussed or referred to in caucus proceedings.

Senator Conkling is still in Washington.

Senator Platt left for New York at 2 o'clock this evening.

SOME OPINIONS

On the Gyration of the New York Thimble-Rigger.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Commenting on the resignation of the New York senators, the Times to-morrow will say: "With all the stage tinsel of heroism, the act is not heroic; it is an assumed appeal to the people of New York. It may triumph now by the aid of a supervicesible legislature, but it will be the beginning of the end of the Conkling tyranny, and the only vital question for the future will be whether Conkling is strong enough to destroy the republican temple in his fall. He is vanquished on his own battle. He links the fate of his party with himself, and the great leader will either die alone or date his party's death even with his own."

The North American will say: "The republicans of New York cannot afford to indorse Mr. Conkling. Failing to attract the support of the country, and having failed in every appeal he ever made to the country, he now demands local recognition. His demand should be ignored and he should be taught that not even so bright a man can play the fool and escape the consequences."

The Record will say: "The resignation of the two senators from New York affords the people of that state an excellent chance of selecting better men. It is safe to say if there had not been a positive certainty that a subservient assembly would re-elect both Conkling and Platt, neither one would have thought of resigning his senatorship. Considered in this light their action is simply hysteric than heroic."

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Evening Post says of the resignations of Conkling and Platt to-day: For the first time since the organization of the government the state of New York is without representation in the senate of the United States. The first comment on this proceeding is that it is a genuine surprise. If the dissolution has been less circumstantial it might be regarded as not a very ingenious invention of some practical humorist in Washington. Until the senators shall vouchsafe an explanation of their course there is wide room for conjecture as to its meaning. It is hard to conceive of as a theory consistent with dignity and manliness, which are most obvious qualifications for their high office. If they are seeking an "indorsement" of their conduct by means of re-election, the experiment is dangerous to make with a legislature which a little while ago unanimously approved the nomination of Robertson.

The EXPRESS says: This double resignation fills the city with excitement and speculation is rife. The senators refuse to talk. They evidently feel deeply that it has precipitated a crisis. Conkling and Platt of course appeal to the legislature of New York, whose "primary" they have so long maintained. Can they be re-elected? Some of their friends say yes emphatically; others hang their heads. Administration men say no, but they are evidently doubtful, and shake in their shoes. Conkling's splendid audacity in refusing to be crushed in the coils of the administration serpents, leaping into the arena and seizing fate by the forelop awakens admiration. The odds are against him. What if the legislature should elect Depew and Curtis to the two vacant places?

Mrs. Garfield.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The condition of Mrs. Garfield has changed for the worse to-night. Her fever has increased during the day, and has been accompanied by more delirium. Her symptoms are such as to cause great anxiety.

A Lady Outraged and Murdered.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The body of an unknown but well dressed young lady bearing evidence of brutal murder was found Friday night in the woods near Guttenburg, New Jersey. No clue has yet been found, either to the identity of the murdered girl or to her assailants.

CONKLING'S COUP

ASTONISHES FRIEND AND FOE.

The Consternation Caused by the News in New York City—The Policy of the Chief—Robertson and Fenton to be Put Up Against Conkling and Platt.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The stir created in this city by the Conkling-Platt resignations is simply indescribable. At the clubs, hotels—everywhere, it is the one topic of discussion. The republicans show consternation, as none of them foresaw the wildest pitch of opposition would carry Conkling so far, or make the split so irremediable. If he is indorsed by the legislature and sent back to the senate, he will only be the more offensive. If he is repudiated by the legislature, through the efforts of Garfield and Blaine, he will tear the temple down, even if, Sampson-like, he is buried in its ruin.

A letter from General Grant shows that he sympathizes with Conkling in the Garfield fight, and the evidence is plentiful that the Grant crowd follows Conkling with unanimity.

Among the New York city republicans to-night, there is about an equal division, and the bitterest talk. It is thought that Conkling and Platt will be re-elected by the legislature with little opposition. President Garfield is said to prefer this as a possible palliation. There is, however, a growing feeling in favor of making a straight out fight against the malcontents, and the putting up of Fenton and Robertson as the administration candidates for the senate. With a solid democratic vote they could be elected. Platt has merited and receives universal contempt. Dragged into the senate by Conkling he is now dragged out with now grievance except that his boss is mad. It is said that he had to trade with Robertson for his first election and then broke his pledge.

The democrats are jubilant, and claim that the disintegration of the republicans is no certain, the vindictive and responsible feuds having gone so far that they cannot be stopped. The Blaine and Conkling elements and the stalwarts and half breeds will never again be united on a candidate.

CONKLING TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

His Reasons for Resigning—A Bitter Document Against the President.

ALBANY, May 16.—The following is the letter of resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt:

WASHINGTON May 14, 1881.—Sir: Transmitting as we do our resignations respectively, of the great trust with which New York has honored us, it is fit that we acquaint you, and through you the legislature and people of the state, with the reason which in our judgment makes such a step rightful and necessary.

Some weeks ago the president sent to the senate, in a group, the nominations of several persons for public offices already filled. One of these offices is the collectorship of the port of New York, now held by General Merritt; another is the consul generalship at London, now held by General Badeau; another is the charge d' affairs to Denmark, held by Mr. Cramer; another is the mission to Switzerland, held by Mr. Fish, a son of the former distinguished secretary of state.

Mr. Fish had, in deference to an ancient practice, placed his position at the disposal of the new administration, but, like other persons named, was ready to remain at his post if permitted to do so. All of these officers, save only Mr. Cramer, are citizens of New York. It was proposed to displace them all, not for any alleged failure or for any alleged need or advantage of public service, but in order to give to the office of collector of the port of New York to Mr. William H. Robertson as a reward for certain acts of his, said to have aided in making the nomination of Mr. Garfield possible. The chain of rewards thus proposed was broken by General Badeau promptly declining to accept the new place to which he was to be sent.

These nominations summoned every member of the senate to say whether he advised such transactions. The movement was more than a surprise. We had been told only a few hours before that no removals in the New York offices were soon to be made or even considered, and had been requested to withhold the papers and suggestions bearing on the subject, which had been sent us for presentation should the occasion arise, until we had notice from the president that he was ready to receive them. Hearing that the vice-president was equally surprised, and had been equally misled, we went to Mr. James, the cabinet officer from our state, and learned that though he had spent some time with the president on the morning of the day the nominations were sent in, no disclosure of any intention to send them had been made to him, and that he first knew of the matter by the message being sent to the senate.

After earnest reflection and consultation, we believed the proceeding unwise and wrong, whether considered wholly in relation to the preservation and integrity of the public service, and the public example to be set, or in relation also to the integrity of the republican party. No public utterance of comment or censure was made by either of us in senate or elsewhere. On the contrary we thought that the president would reconsider his action at sudden and hasty, and would at least adopt a less hurtful and objectionable mode of requiting personal or individual service. In this hope the following paper was prepared and signed by, and presented by Mr. James to the president, who was subsequently informed that you had authorized your name to be added also.

To the President: We beg leave to remonstrate against the change in the collectorship at New York and the removal of Mr. Merritt and the appointment of Mr. Robertson. The proposal was wholly a surprise. We heard of it only when the several nominations involved in the plan were announced in the senate. We had only two days before this been informed from you that a change in the customs office at New York was not contemplated, and were quite ignorant of a purpose to make any action now. We had no opportunity until after the nominations to make the suggestions we now present. We do not believe that the interests of the public service will be promoted by removing the present collector and putting Mr. Robertson in his stead. Our opinion is quite the reverse, and we believe no political advantage can be gained for either the republican party or its principles, believing that no individual has claims or obligations which should be liquidated in such mode. We earnestly and respectively ask that the nomination of Mr. Robertson be withdrawn.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
T. C. PLATT,
THOMAS L. JAMES,
ROSCOE CONKLING.

This paper was presented by Mr. James on Monday, the 20th day of March. Knowing the frequency with which every one of the twenty presidents of the republic, and markedly the present incumbent, had withdrawn nominations on less serious representations, we didn't apprehend that such a suggestion would be treated as an intrusion or an invasion of any prerogative of the nominating power. We were disappointed. Immediately the public press, especially in articles and in dispatches written by those in close and constant association with the president and with an influential member of his cabinet, teemed with violent denunciations of the senators from New York for opposing the administration and dictating to the president. Persons who visited the executive mansion reported the president as resentful and impatient—hesitating to advise and consent to what he supposed we had made.

We have made no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press or to make complaint or comment, or even denial of the many truthless charges published against us by the officious champions of the administration. Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with our brother senators and officials, we have said nothing until now on the subject nor have we, or either of us, promoted the deadlock in the senate in order to prevent, or influence action in any nomination, nor have we ever so stated.

Immediately after the nominations were published, letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the state, from its leading citizens, protesting against the proposed changes, and condemning them on many grounds. Several thousand of leading mercantile firms of New York constituting, we are informed, a majority of every branch of trade, sent us remonstrances. Sixty of the eighty-one republican members of the assembly, by letter or memorials, made objections. Republicans in congress, state officials, business men, professional men, commercial, industrial and political associations, are among the remonstrants, and they speak from every section of the state. Besides the nominations already referred to, there were awaiting the action of the senate several citizens of New York named for offices connected with the courts, district attorneys and marshals. These were all reappointments. Most of them had been originally commissioned by Mr. Hayes. They were certified by judges of courts and many other eminent persons, who attested the faithfulness and merit of their service, and recommended their continuance. They were not presented by us. We have not attempted to dictate nor have we asked the nomination of one person to any office in the state. Indeed, with the sole exception of the written request set forth above, we have never even expressed an opinion to the president in any case, unless questioned in regard to it. Some days ago the president abruptly withdrew, in one and the same act, the names of General Woodford and Mr. Tenney, and of the two marshals. This unprecedented proceeding, whether permissible by law or not was gravely significant. The president had nominated these officers after they had been weighed in the balance. Their official records were before him, and had been fully scrutinized and approved. It must be presumed that he thought the nominations fit to be made, and that it was his duty to make them. There is no allegation that he discovered unfitness in them afterwards. It could hardly be that he had discovered unfitness in all of them alike. What then was the meaning and purpose of this peremptory step? It was immediately stated, as if by authority, and seems to be admitted, that the purpose was to coerce the senate or senators to vote as they would not vote if left free from executive interference. The design was to control the action of the senate touching matters committed by the constitution to the senate and to the senate exclusively. It has been suggested in addition that, by recalling these nominations and holding them in his own hands, the president might, in the event of the failure of another nomination, use them to compensate that failure. If it can be supposed that all these public trusts are to be, or would in any event, be made personal perquisites to be handled and disposed of, not only to punish the independence of senatorial votes or action, but to liquidate the personal obligations of any individual, however high in station, the conditions are equally vicious and degrading, and their acceptance would compel the representatives of states to flange their oath and respect for duty at the foot-stool of executive power.

Following this startling and sweeping executive act came ominous avowals that dissent or failure to advise and consent would be held as an act of offense, exposing all senators from whatever state to executive displeasure. Thus we find ourselves confronted by the question which we shall surrender, the plain right and sworn duty of senators by counseling to what we believe to be wise and hurtful, or be assigned to a portion of disloyalty to the administration which we helped to bring in, the success of which we earnestly wished for. We know no theory avowed by any party which requires such submission as is now exacted. Although party service may be fairly considered in making selections of public officers, it can hardly be maintained that the senate is bound to remove without cause the incumbents merely to make places for those whom any individual, even the president or a member of his cabinet, wishes to repay for being recreant to others or serviceable to him. Only about two years ago the senate advised that General Merritt be appointed collector at New York. It is understood that among the senators who so advised was Mr. Windom, now secretary of the treasury, and head of the department, whose subordinate General Merritt is. Another senator known to have given this advice was Mr. Kirkwood, now secretary of the interior. It is said that, like the postmaster general from our own state, these cabinet officers were not taken into consideration touching the removal of General Merritt, but their sworn and official action as senators is none the less instructive. That the secretary of the treasury and the late administration up to its expiration, less than ten weeks ago, approved General Merritt as an officer is well known, and it is no where suggested that any citizen had petitioned for his removal, or that any official delinquency on his part is the reason of it. In place of an experienced officer in the end of his term fixed by law, it is proposed to put a man who has had no training or position, and who cannot be said to have any special fitness for its official duties.

In the inaugural of President Garfield, delivered on the 4th of March, stand these words: "The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by the law for the good of the service itself; for the protection of those who are intrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and solicitation to public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong. I shall at the proper time, ask congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which incumbents have been appointed." How good the distinction in which would make major offices a prey to intrigue and wrong, and shield the minor offices from a like havoc, and the collectorship of the country should belong to the exposed or to the protected class, need not be decided here. Recently General Merritt to be an officer of average fitness and honesty, it might be reasonably argued that all the senators should with alacrity advise his displacement by a man of obvious superiority. Possibly it might be said all should advise the election in General Merritt's place of a man who, without superior fitness, had rendered his country or even his party conspicuous and exalted service. The case in hand does not belong to either of these two classes. The vacation of Mr. Robertson, and his legislature and professional experiences and surroundings, do not denote superiority in the qualities, the knowledge, the business habits, and the familiarity with the revenue laws and system of the United States, which might recommend him more competent than General Merritt to collect the vast revenue and administer the vast business pertaining to the port of New York. Certainly he could no, in this respect be held an exception to the rules of the right and consistency on which the constitution and the laws have placed the public service. We know of no personal or political hostility entertained by Mr. Merritt which so transcendent that the collectorship of New York, should be taken, in the midst of a term of office, from the hands of its incumbent.

Mr. Robertson is reported by the New York Tribune to have declared that his nomination was a reward for his action in opposing a third national convention. If Mr. Robertson, in his action, was influenced by a sense of duty, if he acted in accordance with honest convictions, it is difficult to see what claim he has for any reward. Not to speak of such a great reward, the action of which an estimate is thus invited, is soon delineated to be this: Robertson and sixty-nine other men accepted from a state convention a certain trust. They sought and accepted the positions of agents or delegates to the national convention. The state convention declared a plainly stated judgment and will as to the course they were supported by those it commissioned. To this declaration all the selected delegates gave their implied assent, but several of them in addition made most specific personal pledges and engagements to exert themselves in good faith throughout the whole canvass to secure the nomination. They made the pledge as a means of obtaining their own appointment as delegates, and they did, as was both natural and honorable, seek to secure the national convention upon the faith of their personal statements, of their earnestness and fidelity. The obligation thus assumed we understood to involve their integrity as much as the obligation of one who receives a proxy or a stockholder in a corporation upon the pledge and promise to vote as his principal would vote. Whether Mr. Robertson was or was not himself bound not only by honor and implication, but by express giving his word became quite immaterial in view of the claim made for him. It is instated that the vote of a state, or as it has been sometimes stated, he was the leader of the vote. This is to say that he invited, persuaded, and by other means he knew had given their word and obtained their seat by doing so, to violate their word and betray not only the republicans assembled in the state convention, but the republicans of their district as well, who had trusted in their honor. Whatever counsels and procures another to do a dishonest or dishonorable act must share with that other the guilt, and should share the infamy. We are attacking it. We are therefore wholly unable, upon whatever ground we put it, to see the justification for ourselves, should we become parties to using public trusts which belong to the people, to requite such service in such modes. A senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his state and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to advise and consent on his conscience and judgment before God, whatever or whoever else may constrain him. He is to be exempt from executive menace or disfavor on the one hand or executive favor on the other. Long standing on the orders of the house of commons has been a declaration that a member shall suffer expulsion who even reports the wishes of the executive head of the government to influence the votes of members. The British constitution is not more jealous than ours in this regard. To give advice, and honest, independent advice as to an appointment proposed, is as much the right and duty of a senator as it is a right or duty of the president to propose the same. Be his advice one way or another it is not more an act of disrespect or treason to the nominating power than the verdict of a juror or the decision of a judge. The idea that the senate is simply to find out what is wanted and then do it, we cannot believe safe or admissible, and thus far no party has acted or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance. In this instance such remonstrance has been given to the subject and each district has been consulted of the correctness of our positions, that we think it right and dutiful to submit the matter to the power to which alone we are responsible and ever ready to bow. The legislature is in session, it is republican in majority, and New York abounds in sons quite as able as we are to bear the message and explanation to the senate of the United States. With the profound sense of the right and duty of a senator as in this case, with devotion to the republican party and its creed of liberty and right, with reverent attachment to the great state we represent and honor are dear to us, we hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made, incorrect right and duties we have misconceived, we therefore enclose our resignations, but hold persons who visited the executive mansion reported the president as resentful and impatient—hesitating to advise and consent to what he supposed we had made.

We have made no assault upon anybody. We have at all times refused to answer questions by representatives of the press or to make complaint or comment, or even denial of the many truthless charges published against us by the officious champions of the administration. Indeed, beyond confidential consultations with our brother senators and officials, we have said nothing until now on the subject nor have we, or either of us, promoted the deadlock in the senate in order to prevent, or influence action in any nomination, nor have we ever so stated.

Immediately after the nominations were published, letters and telegrams in great numbers came from every part of the state, from its leading citizens, protesting against the proposed changes, and condemning them on many grounds. Several thousand of leading mercantile firms of New York

OLE BRER COLE

HE LAY LOW, BUT KEEP WIDE AWAKE.

The Uncrowned King Puts on His Diadem Again, Puts His Hand on the Throttle, and Declares Himself King of the Railroad Situation from Brunswick North.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 16.—It was my duty to telegraph to Georgia about two years ago the first news of the coup d'etat by which Colonel E. W. Cole, the railroad king of the south, was dispossessed of his system.

I to-night wire the first details of a much vaster and more comprehensive trade by which the "king comes into his own again."

You will receive by the press the following intelligence that Colonel Cole has, through a syndicate, purchased the East Tennessee and Virginia system, embracing the Memphis and Charleston and Selma, Rome and Dalton roads and the Macon and Brunswick. The details of this trade have just been closed, although the contract was closed on Saturday at 5 o'clock. The syndicate that backs Colonel Cole is composed of strong men, and men who have the highest confidence in his ability and in the vast system he proposes. Mr. George I. Seney, the philanthropist so well known in Georgia, is one of the leaders of the syndicate, and expresses much interest in Georgia and satisfaction that he is now thoroughly identified with her development.

Colonel Cole says to-night: "You may promise your people the road between Atlanta and Macon will be running by the first of January. I will have a road from Atlanta to Rome direct running by the first of March. I could have the road from Rome to Macon through Atlanta running by January, except that there is a little heavy work between Rome and Atlanta, and will show your people, however, the fastest railroad building all the way from Rome to Macon that they have seen in some time."

Colonel Cole leaves New York for Atlanta to-morrow night, and upon his arrival will at once put the entire line under contract, and will have a number of forces of hands at work as soon as the bids can be received. He says he must have the trains running in January next and will do so. This will virtually give Atlanta two new lines, one to Macon and one to Rome. An immense depot for the lines, and shops for the hands will be built as soon as Colonel Cole can reach Atlanta and determine on the site.

Colonel Cole is now in actual possession of the entire system of roads embraced in the purchase, the transfer having been made on Saturday evening.

A contract was closed to-day for eleven thousand tons of steel rails, to be delivered at Brunswick, commencing November 1st.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson, who retains an interest in the syndicate, but none in the management of the road, will go to Europe for his health. Colonel McGhee will, probably, remain with the system.

It may not be out of place to remark that the Georgia Western is just as certain to come as these roads are. H. W. G.

The Great Scoop.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Colonel E. W. Cole, of Tennessee, formed in New York to-day probably the largest syndicate ever formed in this country for the purchase of railroad interest. The scheme embraces the establishment of a comprehensive system from the northwest and southwest to the Atlantic coast by the purchase of existing lines and the building of new ones. Purchases have already been consulted of the Macon and Brunswick road, of Georgia; East Tennessee and Virginia system of roads, embracing 619 miles; Selma, Rome and Dalton, and Memphis and Charleston roads, covering in all about 1,300 miles. Contracts for the building of several hundred miles will at once be let and the various systems connected. The syndicate has subscribed $16,000,000 of capital, among well known capitalists who may be named in the syndicate are Jacob. I. Seney, Samuel Thomas, Calvin S. Brice, E. H. R. Lyman and John S. Martin, California. A call will be made by the president of the whole system of roads, and will have charge of the extension by purchases and building. His purpose is not to build one line at the expense of others, as his system will feed almost every port on the south Atlantic coast, as well as Norfolk, by the New Norfolk and Western by the natural currents of trade, but simply to continue his conservative system of the general development without antagonizing special interests. It is understood that the syndicate is willing to take one-fifth of the stock of the East Tennessee and Virginia road yet unpurchased at the prices paid for the four-fifths, if the holders desire it.

The Georgia Western.

The prospects for an early completion of the Georgia Western were never more flattering than to-day.

As an evidence of the truth of this statement THE CONSTITUTION simply pauses to remark that in compliance with a telegram from General John B. Gordon, the Hon. Lowndes Calhoun and Colonel Robert Maddox, of this city, started to New York yesterday for the purpose of transferring the title to the road to General Gordon.

The telegram which called these gentleman to New York, was received Sunday evening last and read as follows:

NEW YORK, May 15, 1881.—To ex-Mayor Lowndes Calhoun and Colonel Robert Maddox, Atlanta, Ga.: Come here by first train reaching New York Wednesday morning. Bring paper to execute my deed to the Georgia Western.

J. B. GORDON.

General Gordon's plans are not fully known in Atlanta, but those most conversant with his plans feel no hesitancy in saying that this is indisputable evidence of the faithfulness of his propositions.

Before leaving town yesterday both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Maddox said that they now believed that the Georgia Western would be built. The negotiations for the road to be opened upon their arrival in New York, the title of the road will be transferred to General Gordon and the company be reorganized, and will be all go the last obstacle in the way of immediate work upon the road.

When the news of the telegram and its contents leaked out yesterday, it soon became the theme of general comment, and everywhere the project received a warm indorsement, and on all sides was heard an expression of confidence in General Gordon's ability to consummate this, his favorite born desire, that was truly gratifying to his many friends. In all probability yesterday witnessed the expression of more favorable remarks than has been heard for some time in this section relative to the Georgia Western. Yesterday the second engineer corps left Atlanta to Birmingham, Alabama, where they will begin the survey of the road in this direction—traveling as fast as possible. To-morrow the third corps will leave Atlanta for Douglasville, when they will begin work, traveling towards Birmingham; thus leaving the work from this point to Douglasville to Mr. Collier and his party. All day yesterday Major Green was busy organizing these two new corps and issuing supplies to them.

In addition to the above two squads of twenty-five men each began work on the old bed at the Georgia Western depot grounds.

So the Georgia Western may be considered a certainty.

General Railroad News.

THE MURPHY PROJECTED LINES.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

From a gentleman at dress of the Murphy, N. C., we have the following regarding southern enterprises: A majority of the stock in the Georgia and North Carolina, the proposed line between Marietta, Ga., and Murphy, N. C., a distance of 162 miles, has been secured by Joseph Kinsey, of Cincinnati, and George Crocker, of Boston. Trains are now running from Marietta to Canton, Ga., twenty-three miles, and forty miles of the remaining distance is graded. The road was projected for a three-foot gauge, but the purchasers are making preparations to cost of widening the present bed to five-foot gauge. A large force will be put to work, and it is thought the road will be completed in two years months. It is probable that the present management will extend their road from Murphy to Kentville, making a direct line from the last named point to Asheville. The general impression in this section rich in mineral and timber, and one in which northern parties are largely interested.

Contracts for the completion of the Georgia Carolina extension of the East Tennessee road to the North Carolina state line have been awarded. Trains will run direct from Knoxville to Charleston by the beginning of winter.

The Western North Carolina railroad, under the management of New York parties, is being pushed forward to Wolfe creek, where it connects with the North Carolina extension of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad. A large force is also at work on the same road in the direction of Ducktown, Tenn. The road was originally intended as a through line from the North Carolina seaboard to Memphis.

The Virginia Midland railroad has reduced the fare over that road from five cents to three cents a mile.

THE DALLAS ROAD.

GALVESTON, May 16.—A News dispatch from Rusk, Texas, says: The Dallas trunk railroad is now located from Dallas via Kaufman to Earle's Switch, ten miles west of Jacksonville on the International and Great Western. Twenty-three miles of the road are equipped and in operation and they will be at Kaufman by July 1st. They propose to run to east Texas penitentiary at this place.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—The stir created in the Cincinnati Southern railroad have passed a resolution to advertise for proposals at once for a lease of the Cincinnati Southern railroad for twenty-five years, bids to be opened August 18th. Bidders are requested to bid for each of three plans. First, gross earnings; second, rental plan, under which the lessee is to pay a specified rental scaled for different years; third, guaranteed plan, under which the lessee is secured in a certain per cent on his investment and pays the city the remainder. The sinking fund commission must act upon and approve this action of the trustees before it can go into effect.

THE SPARTANBURG ROADS.

SPARTANBURG, May 13.—The contract for the lease of the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia railroad to the Columbia and Greenville railway was to day signed, sealed and delivered by R. Y. McAden, president, to R. I. McCaughrin, president of the Columbia and Greenville road, and the property formally delivered. The Columbia and Greenville road now has full control and operates the same. James Anderson, the present superintendent, is retained in office.

The Asheville and Spartanburg road remains an independent corporation under control of President McAden. The terms of lease of the Spartanburg and Union railroad are $50,000 per annum for ninety nine years, the rental secured by hypothecation of securities in the First national bank of Charlotte. The Columbia and Greenville road yielded to-day to McAden's terms, which yesterday threatened to break up the lease.

The usual summer schedule running through from Charleston to Hendersonville commences on Monday.

The case of the Asheville and Spartanburg road will be heard by Judge Bond, at Charlotte, in June. President McAden says that if the sale is confirmed he has arrangements all made to build to Asheville at once.

THE ANCIENT HIBERNIANS

Announce Their Detestation of the English Government.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—A convention of the ancient order of Hibernians adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet in Chicago during the second week of May.

The committee on the state of the order reported that its membership embraced 50,000 persons and that the treasury contained $500,000. New officers were installed and the following resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That as Irishmen and sons of Irishmen and as citizens of the United States having the welfare of our native land and the land of our forefathers at heart, we reiterate the sentiments so often expressed by representatives of this organization in denouncing the English government for its conduct towards the people of Ireland.

Resolved, That the present land movement in Ireland and the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell, Michael Davitt, John Dillon and their colleagues receive our unqualified indorsement, and that we condemn the action of the government in arresting and incarcerating in British bastiles patriotic men of our race connected with that movement, and that as a further expression of our sympathy we recommend to the various divisions in the United States that five per cent. of the funds in their control be forwarded by them to the national treasurer to be immediately transmitted by him to the treasurer of the national land league in Ireland.

DEATHBED INSURANCE.

A Strange Way to Make a Fortune.

READING, May 16.—A case of deathbed insurance has just occurred here which has scarcely, if ever, been equaled in this phase of crime. The person insured was Daniel Gehris, aged eighty-five years, a resident of this city for a number of years. One of the insurance speculators is a prominent citizen of the lower end of the county and one whom it was not supposed would figure in a case of this kind. The company in which Gehris was insured was one of a number of wildcat concerns in this section, and the policy was for five thousand dollars. The examining physician of the company is one Dr. Yorger, of Pottstown, who has heretofore extensively figured in this speculative insurance business. It was well known fact to all parties interested in this case that Gehris had been suffering for a number of years with consumption and also gangrene. Some of his toes were ready to drop off and his death was momentarily expected. Notwithstanding these facts, Dr. Yorger and the prominent citizen above mentioned asked to be allowed to insure Gehris' life. This was at first refused, the old man saying: "I hope you are not going to try to make a fortune out of me the last day I have to live." The insurance was finally agreed to upon a promise to give the wife five dollars and to secure a hundred on the death of Gehris. Gehris died last evening, the insurance having been effected only a few hours before his death. A son of Gehris promises to bring suit against the parties who insured his father.

An Unhappy Ending.

RICHMOND, May 16.—John Schmidt, a German aged 48, years, died this morning from the effects of laudanum taken yesterday. He had been convicted in the police court Saturday of stealing bacon and sentenced to receive twenty lashes, which were duly administered, and smarting under the disgrace took poison. He tried to have his case aggravated into felony by asserting that he had been broken into a place where meat was, preferring the penitentiary to stripes, but failing in this he resorted to self destruction.

**Couldn't Get on with the Gir

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ATLANTA, GA., MAY 17, 1881.

Poor Mahone! He has joined a minority. The democrats now have a majority of the senate, and if they were so disposed they could in the temporary absence of senators from New York, oust Mahone from his ill-gotten chairmanship and reorganize the committees.

New York's boss and New York's assistant senator yesterday cried enough, but they did so in Conkling's customary manner. He is nothing if not dramatic and stilted. His resignation and that of his assistant are really no resignations at all; for the New York legislature is in session, and it stands ready to re-elect these two very dramatic but really very silly statesmen.

London theater-goers, not satisfied with the playing of Mr. Irving and Mr. Booth in one piece, are now scheming to secure the appearance of Mr. Booth and Mr. Irving and Mr. McCullough in "Julius Cæsar." They want to bring the three greatest English tragedians into close contrast on one stage. Nothing could exceed in interest such a cast unless the three were joined to Rossi and Salvini in a grand international rendition of "Hamlet."

The petted and perfumed "boss" will ascertain that the spoiled child's game will have very little effect on the veteran politicians that Mr. Garfield is surrounded by. Mr. Blaine will laugh at the man's waywardness and folly, and Mr. Kirkwood will make him the butt of his quaint jokes. Mr. Windom will placidly smile as the five per cents roll in for continuance, and no one will shed a tear in the cabinet unless it be Mr. Robert Lincoln who is young and tender. Mr. James is too much occupied by star-route matters to pay much attention to the occurrence.

The Tunis treaty is creating a world of trouble in Europe. The bey, now that his palace is freed of French soldiers, informs the porte that he signed it under duress without even knowing its terms. The porte in turn protests against the French invasion, and Italy is deeply pained and wounded. But in the meanwhile France is tranquil, resolute and energetic. She intends to maintain the new treaty, and if the porte dispatches anything stronger on the subject than protests, she will take good care to put an end to it. The sultan has wisely concluded not to send any ships to Goletta.

Senator Brown on the Robertson Case.

Senator Brown's judgment is proverbially sound and sure, but even his clear mind might make a mistake in a matter relating to New York politics. He has concluded to support Conkling in his fight with the administration over the New York collectorship. He says he sees no reason why any democratic senator should go out of his way to support the administration in view of the Mahone scheme, but he omits to say why any such senator should support Conkling, who was never known to utter a kindly word for the south, or in fact for anybody or any section that was not ready to do his bidding. But Senator Brown bases his action on the alleged fact that the confirmation of Mr. Robertson would crush Mr. Conkling, and that with Conkling crushed the democracy would have to face an united republican party. This is the real point in the case; and if Senator Brown is right in this respect, some of the best judges of New York politics are in error. The latter do not believe, in the first place, that the head of the stalwarts, the master of the party machinery, the real and actual "boss" of New York, can be crushed so easily. They hold that, if he is defeated in the case now before the senate, his bitterness and zeal against his enemies in his own party will be redoubled, and that the feeling and the present division will be deepened, thus bringing, in one way or another, disaster to the republican party. Conkling certainly is not a man who has been in the habit of yielding an inch of ground under defeat, and unless his whole career is reversed, he will endeavor to give the Garfield-Blaine party, after Robertson's confirmation, as much trouble as he ever gave their predecessors in power. He certainly could not be crushed before 1884. He rules New York to-day, and he attained this pre-eminence chiefly in the very four years in which he had no federal patronage to distribute.

But suppose Robertson is rejected—what then? Is it not very likely that Conkling, who is imperious, will dictate terms of settlement to Garfield, who is disposed to be conciliatory, for the common good of the two? Would in that event the president be as apt to fight to the bitter end as Conkling would if he is defeated? It seems to us not. Conkling needs the legislature that is to be elected in November, 1884, for his senatorial term expires in the following March; and if his pride and passion are gratified by the defeat of Robertson, it is at least possible that in the hour of his victory he will come to an understanding with the administration and that the democrats will then have to face a combination more formidable than any that could be built up on crushed stalwarts. Mr. Conkling can be very generous when he has his own way, but no man ever found him so in defeat.

At this distance we may not see matters as clearly as they appear in Washington, although that city is generally considered the last place in which to ascertain the truth of politics; and we share the common confidence of the people of Georgia in Senator Brown's judgment; but in the matter of the Robertson nomination we are inclined to think that Mr. Hill's action is the wiser, and that the outcome to which Governor Brown so confidently appeals, will sustain our senior senator. Georgia is paired on the subject, and perhaps this diversity of opinion in our senatorial representatives is a fair illustration of the perplexity that attends the subject when viewed from a democratic standpoint.

The New Testament Revision.

If the programme of those having charge of the matter is faithfully carried out, the revision of the New Testament which has been under way during the past ten years will to-day be simultaneously published in the United States and in England. This revision has been going on for ten years. It was inaugurated at a session of the convocation of Canterbury held May 5, 1870. The inauguration was in the shape of resolutions reported by a joint committee which had been appointed in the February preceding; and the resolutions were to the effect that it was desirable that a revision of the authorized version of the scriptures should be undertaken—so conducted as to include marginal renderings and with such emendations as may be found necessary to insert the original text; that no changes should be made save such as faithfulness required; that the style of the language of the existing version should be closely followed; and that the co-operation of scholars of other nations and other religious bodies should be invited. The English committee on the New Testament consisted of the bishops of Winchester, Gloucester, and Salisbury, the deans of Canterbury and Westminster, Canon Blakesley, assisted by Drs. Angus, Sadie, Lightfoot, Newth, Robert Scott, Vaughan, Professors Milligan, Moulton, Newth, Canons Kennedy and Westcott, the Rev. Messrs. Hort and Humphrey, and Professor Roberts. The American members of the committee on the revision of the New Testament were ex-President Woolsey, New Haven; Professors Abbott, Cambridge; Short, New York; Hackett, Rochester; Hodge, Princeton; Kendrick, Rochester; Riddle, Hartford; Smith, New York; Thayer, Andover; Warren, Boston; Doctors Crookes, Lee, Wallington and Washburn, of New York. The English committee on the New Testament met regularly in the Jerusalem chambers under the presidency of the bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, meeting forty days each year. The committee on the Old Testament met five times each year. The revision of the New Testament was completed in the Jerusalem chamber November 11, 1880. The American committee was under the presidency of Dr. Schaff, Professor Day, of Yale college, being corresponding secretary, and Professor Short, of Columbia college, treasurer. The committee held meetings in the Bible house, New York.

The mode of working between the two companies has been published, and is interesting. The English company first revised the Greek text and the translation, examining together every verse and every word. This was done at the rate of about forty verses a day, and it took six years to complete the first revision. As each portion was completed copies were sent to the American company, who, in due course, sent back their criticisms and suggestions. These were carefully considered during the second revision, which occupied two years and a half. As the various portions of the second revision were completed, they were sent to America and the Americans sent back further criticisms and suggestions, which were in turn carefully considered. At last the revised version was sent over to America in its final form, and the American brethren sent back in return a list of passages in which they record their preference for other renderings than those adopted by the English company. These, it is understood will be found at the end of the large edition of the revised New Testament to be issued by the university presses.

The revision is the joint work of biblical scholars from all the leading Protestant denominations in England and the United States. The British committee and the American committee were divided into two companies, one for the Old and one for the New Testament. The revision of the latter was completed last year, five hundred years after the Wickliffe Bible. The Old Testament will be finished in two years. The rules adopted for the Anglo-American revision were: To introduce as few alterations as possible into the text of the authorized version consistently with faithfulness; to limit, as far as possible, the expression of such alterations to the language of the earlier versions; each company to go twice over the portion to be revised—once provisionally, the second time finally; the text adopted to be that for which the evidence is decidedly preponderating, and when the text so adopted differs from that from which the authorized version was made, the alteration to be indicated in the margin.

There has been the profoundest secrecy observed in everything relating to the revision save the date of publication. This is done to protect the publishers in this country, but it is stated that a cheap edition will follow the authorized version within a few hours after the latter is published. We print elsewhere a collation of revised texts in order to show the nature and effect of some of the changes made.

A toper who landed in the station house Saturday night called it the lodge (hic) of events. This stirred up the policeman who had him in hand and the charge against the man was abbreviated to "alcohollering on the streets."

The democrats now have possession of the senate. Did Mr. Dawes bargain for this?

Driven into a corner, Conkling resigns. He takes this method of serving notice upon his puppets in the New York legislature that he desires their indorsement. But what is such indorsement worth?

Dorsey will tell you that it is better to be born a spring poet than a republican politician.

It is curious, in view of his troubles, that Conkling has never bethought him of the morphine bottle. Resignation is a good thing in the way of comedy, but the morphine bottle is full of tragedy. Properly used, it is calculated to attract attention.

A man who was not compelled to hold office might esteem it an honor to be rejected by a senate which confirmed Stanley Matthews.

Perhaps after the trouble is over, the administration will persist in its attempt to break up the democratic party in the south by means of the inexpendents. The democratic senators would do well to inquire into this.

The great trouble seems to be that Mr. Garfield was led, during the campaign, to make promises to Conkling which Mr. Blaine will not allow him to fulfill.

There is something idyllic in the corruption of the republican leaders.

Mr. Blaine is pronounced an invalid. And yet he manages to keep Conkling terribly stirred up. It is probably a good thing for the New York boss that Blaine isn't enjoying good health.

The state will not suffer by reason of the failure of the purchasers of the Macon and Brunswick railroad to comply with their contract. The road is worth to-day several hundred thousand dollars more than when it was sold.

As a typical product of republicanism, Dorsey deserved to take the cake. Need it be added that he took it?

Mr. Conkling has accomplished one feat—he has aroused the ire of an administration man named Nichol. The trouble with Nichol is that he identifies his own personality too closely with that of the president. This is natural, of course; nevertheless, it is a weakness.

Little Mr. Billy Chandler denies in an official manner that he will allow his name to be withdrawn. At the same time, if the senate should fail to confirm him, little Mr. Billy will probably be very angry.

The republican party will be compelled in self defense, to call a halt to the star-route investigation. Did the administration ever reflect over this?

Editor Hay, of the New York Tribune, is of the opinion that Gorham is no longer a living issue in the republican party. This is just where Editor Hay is mistaken. There is no livelier or more typical republican upon the American planet to day, unless we except Dorsey and Brady.

The New York Tribune is talking about bombs. Editor Hay will please bear in mind that the explosion of a political bomb generally leaves a hiatus in a party.

IN GENERAL.

—Judge Matthews found "Jordan a hard road to travel," but he got there all the same.

—The world will please to stop revolving for a day or two. I have a little affair of my own on hand.—R. Conkling.

—Ex-Senator Dorsey has been unfortunate in all his mining speculations, and is probably a poor man again.

—The marquis of Lorne will shortly retire from his official position in Canada. He has been a flat failure.

—There are about 17,000 locomotives running on the railroads of the United States, and 500,000 cars of all kinds.

—Chicago girls have the æsthetic craze, and are getting up their hair so that it looks like a pile of rat traps struck by lightning.

—One New York cigar factory made 1,081,639 cigars last week, the largest number ever made in a single establishment in six days.

—There are said to be seventy-six women practicing law in this country, whose average practice is worth $3,000 each. This is encouraging to the ambitious sisters.

—Salvini has presented to the dramatic critic of the Boston Traveller the dagger used by him in "Macbeth" during his engagement in this country.

—We told you so. As soon as Sitting Bull heard of Fred Grant's retirement from the army he dug up his tomahawk and started right off on the war path again.

—On one star route in New Mexico the cost to the government for the carrying of a single letter was $700. The rate is high, but a grateful country must take care of its Dorseys.

—New York's latest lahdy-dah: "Do you play the piano?" No! I don't play the piano, but my sister Hannah, who is in Savannah, she plays the piano in a most charming manner—Haveabanana.'—New York Star.

—Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is still very ill at the home of her brother-in-law in Springfield, Ill., and cared for by her sisters, Mrs Ninian W. Edwards and Mrs. C. M. Smith. Should her strength permit the journey, she will probably be brought to New York next month for medical treatment.

—Uncle Rufus Hitch asserts that Bermuda onions eaten raw morning and evening are a sure antidote to malaria and sewer gas. Uncle Rufus is undoubtedly correct. A healthy Bermuda onion well masticated would drive away a swarm of locusts from southern Asia.

—Mr Mahone's dodging the vote on the Stanley Matthews case is not regarded as a striking example of that great independent role he announced he was to play in the senate. It is said, however, that he intends to dodge the vote on all the other contested nominations.

—Crown Prince Rudolph gave to his bride a wedding present of a charming little pony carriage ornamented with gold and two uncommonly small ponies of the most beautiful shape and color. This little equipage has been sent to the castle where the young pair are spending their honeymoon.

—Prince Bismarck, acknowledging a compliment by telegram, on the anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace between France and Germany at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1871, telegraphed as follows: "I am happy to say that there is a prospect of a further undisturbed continuance of peace."

—Faure, the French singer, is of medium size and well built, carries his head high—a little too high, perhaps—wears a pointed beard in the Henry IV style and dresses in the latest fashion. Faure has a fine collection of modern pictures in his apartment, and not content to be the interpreter of Meyerbeer and Gounod he has himself composed in his leisure moments, a "Pie Jesu," "Rameaur" and "Noel."

Georgia Teas.

St. Louis Republican.

There was an unusually interesting tea party at New York last Saturday, assembled to test the merits of some samples of tea raised on the farm of H. Jackson of McIntosh, Ga. Mr. Jackson brought the plants with which he made his experiment from India, where he lived for sixteen years; they were of the Assam varieties. The party invited to taste the samples met in the private office of a tea-importing firm, and the tea was made at the table where they sat, boiling water being poured on in the presence of all. The tea was pronounced very good—as good as the imported article, being superior to it in strength and flavor. The India or Assam teas are not well known in this country, as they are sent chiefly to England where they are used to mix with China teas of a lighter body. Commissioner Le Duc, who was a member of the party, stated that he had been offered the same price for the Georgia teas by the cargo that the best India teas fetch in London. The Georgia tea costs 16 to 30 cents a pound to produce. Some apprehension was expressed that the much greater cost of labor in this country than in India and China would be fatal to the cultivation of the plant on an extensive scale; but, in reply to this, it was asserted that machinery might be invented to do the work of drying, rolling and curing, and thus materially reduce the cost.

The Marriage Question.

Pall Mall Gazette.

It is significant of the change which is passing over the European conceptions of life and of morality that at the present moment nearly every legislature in Europe is more or less preoccupied with the marriage question. In Hungary they have just legalized the marriage of Jews and Christians, and are discussing the introduction of obligatory civil marriage. In Denmark the Folkething has been discussing the remarria e of divorced persons. In Spain the Sagasta ministry is busied about the re-establishment of civil marriages. M. Naquet's bill for legalizing divorce was defeated a short time ago by the French chamber, which is now called upon to deal with proposals legalizing the marriage of brothers in-law with their sisters-in-law, and the marriage of priests. In Italy the divorce question has been brought before the legislature by a proposal to sanction divorce when either the husband or the wife has been condemned to penal servitude for life, and to convert a legal separation into a divorce when three years, in the case of childless marriages, or five years, if there are children, have elapsed without a reconciliation after the judgment of separation was pronounced. By this proposal every "separation de corps" would ripen into a divorce by lapse of time. It will be interesting to see how so drastic a proposal will be received by the Italian chamber.

Mahone Nowadays.

Baltimore Gazette.

What a poor, pitiful picture does Mahone cut nowadays in the senate! He is treated with undisguised contempt by the democrats, who refuse to pair with him. He is called a renegade on the floor of the senate, and has to sit and take it. The republicans also hold him in contempt. They have used him for their purposes, and now they will throw him, as a loathesome weed, away. Besides, Mahone died in neglect. The British paid him the price of his traitorhood, but avoided all contact with the traitor. A traitor even to a gang of outlaws is held to be more infamous than his companions, but what infamy is too deep for one who betrays his party? Yet this is what Mahone did. He dallied the readjuster party a wing of the democratic party. Even in the senate he claimed to be a bet er democrat than Senator Hill. But now he sits with the republicans. When once a man for his own personal advancement splits off from the democracy he gravitates toward the republican party, but he does not always land there so steep is the descent, as Mahone did—an object of scornful laughter, who sold himself and then failed to get the price.

The Sensational and the Indecent.

New York Tribune.

A woman is reported as recently becoming insane over seeing a rude and indecent picture of a woman leaping from the Brooklyn bridge into the East river, illustrating a sensational story in a clap-trap weekly paper. She probably did not have far to go to "go crazy;" and the matter is not very serious. But the case of the boy of ten or twelve years, who accidentally fell in last of eight, to whom with others he was illustrating how the boy heroes of the story papers for children cut and carve red Indians and fight bears on the plains, offers more food for reflection. The literature which leads to such crimes, and to others, such as stealing by boys of large amounts to go hunting Indians in the west, ought to come under the proscription of the law. We are not certain that the publication of this sort of stuff is not more dangerous and hurtful than that of the obscene papers which the society for the prevention of crime and the postmaster general unite in trying to suppress. Certainly the publication of the sensational is as morally disreputable in the publisher as the publication of the indecent is criminal.

The Democratic Duty.

Springfield Republican.

The democratic majority in the senate has played the fool often; but it will cap all past foolishness if it bargains with either republican faction over the nominations awaiting action. New York, a state with one million one hundred thousand voters, is not to be bludgeoned from one party to the other by accepting or rejecting one nomination or another; but New York will be democratic, as it has been in the past, if the representatives of the democratic party discharge their public duty faithfully. If the democratic majority votes for each nomination as it comes on its merits, the result can be left to the people. Any other course will end by leaving the party, when other bargains have, in the mud. As for an alliance with Conkling, it would be simply party suicide.

"Uncle Remus" Among the Philistines.

The American.

The British Philistine, about which Mr. Richard Grant White discovered most acutely and amusingly in a recent Atlantic, is a very queer thing, and its manifestations are almost innumerable. A few weeks ago, for instance, the Saturday Review had a long and appreciative article on "Uncle Remus," evidently written by some one who knew the value of Mr. Harris's work; but nowhere in the whole essay is there the faintest suggestion of any consciousness that "Uncle Remus" was a humorous book. To the Saturday Review it was as serious a book as Max Muller's "Chips from a German Workshop," or any other book of the kind.

The New Moses.

Pike County News.

Marcellus Thornton, the original leader of the Independents in Georgia, has got square over into the radical camp and declares that Georgia is republican on a full vote and a fair count. Thornton may be the "Moses" that will lead the Independents of Georgia, "though he lives of the democracy" and land them safely on republican soil.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

IN ADDITION TO OUR NICE STOCK OF

SPRING CASS. SUITS,

ENGLISH and FRENCH WORSTED SUITS,

WE RECEIVED TO-DAY A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Alpaca Coats,

IN FROCKS AND SACKS, UP TO 46 BREAST.

WE HAVE, ALSO, AGAIN

"LUBIN'S" FRENCH "DRAP D'ETE,"

In Suits up to 46.

Broken Suits, especially Coats and Vests, at nominal figures at

A. & S. ROSENFELD,

247 may8—d1m 2dp 24 Whitehall, corner Alabama.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

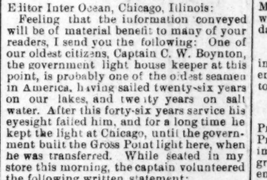
ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERE, SCOTCH CHEVOIT, BLUE FLANNEL AND ENGLISH SERGE SUITS FOR BUSINESS WEAR. PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS. A LARGE LINE OF WHITE AND FANCY VESTS, FANCY AND BLACK ALPACA COATS, DUSTERS, ETC. ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES. OUR STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS IS THE BEST EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY.

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

16 Whitehall Street.

mar23 d3m—2dp



THE CELEBRATED McCORMICK

MOWERS AND REAPERS,

Self-Binders, Self-Rakes and Droppers, Horse Hay Rakes, Hand Hay Rakes, Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes, Lawn Mowers, Threshers, Separators, Traction and Portable Farm Engines, Riding and Walking Cultivators.

We have beyond doubt the best

Traction Engine

by far ever offered on this market. We are now ready to supply SAW MILLS and all of the above Machinery on most favorable terms.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.,

apr28 d&wzm—2dp MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

MEDICAL CARDS.

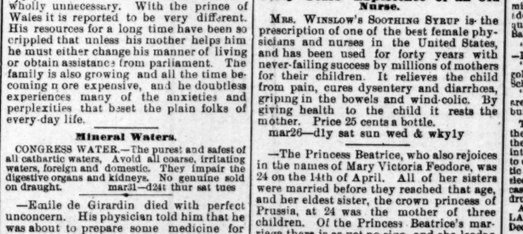
DR. C. L. REDWINE, DR. ARTHUR G. HOBBS,

Office—No. 8 West Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets.

Dr REDWINE will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery. Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

Dr. HOBBS will give special attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

mar25—d3m



A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER should have a place in every factory, machine-shop, household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

000 may27—d1y thur sat tues &wkyl eow nx read mat

Sound on the Silver Question.

St. Louis Republican.

There is just one atom of comfort about the confirmation of Matthews as justice of the supreme court. He is sound on the silver question and the process of packing the court to fortify the financial idio syncracies of the gold monomaniacs of the eastern states is at an end.

A Curious Experiment.

Knoxville Tribune.

The Georgia press association at Rome the other day passed a resolution requiring each member to send his paper to the state lunatic asylum for a year, free of charge, for the benefit of the unfortunate inmates. We shall look with interest for the result of this experiment.

Sectional Hatred of the Worst Type.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Talk about the southerners having no ill will and enmity toward the north in the face of the fact that Georgia and Florida are just now flooding our markets with barrels of green cucumbers.

Garfield is President.

Philadelphia Times.

All efforts to compromise with Garfield on the basis that Conkling shall be president having failed it is probable that Garfield will now accept the undisputed president of the United States.

Editor Inter Ocean, Chicago, Illinois:

Feeling that the information conveyed will be of material benefit to many of your readers, I send you the following: One of our oldest citizens, Captain C. W. Boynton, the government light house keeper at this point, is probably one of the oldest seamen in America, having sailed twenty-six years on our lakes, and twenty years on salt water. After this forty-six years service his eyesight failed him, and for a long time he kept the light at Chicago, until the government built the Gross Point light here, when he was transferred. While seated in my store this morning, the captain volunteered the following written statement:

"This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty (20) years, both in my side and limbs. I am happy to say that after using less than two bottles of the St. Jacobs Oil, I am entirely free from pain, though still limping somewhat when walking, from long force of habit."

C. W. Boynton.

Referring to the foregoing facts, I might allude to numerous similar cases that have come to my notice, "but a word to the wise is sufficient."

John Goebel,
Pharmacist, Evanston, Ill.

—It is said that the recent story about Queen Victoria insuring her life for a large sum in a Parisian office is utterly groundless. At her age, 62, she would have to pay enormous a premium even for a queen to expend; but, apart from this, her income is so large that for many years she has been able to lay aside a million a year, rendering any provision in the nature of insurance wholly unnecessary. With the prince of Wales it is reported to be very different. His resources for a long time have been so crippled that unless his mother helps him he must either change his manner of living or obtain assistance from parliament. The family is also growing and all the time becoming more expensive, and he doubtless experiences many of the anxieties and perplexities that beset the plain folks of every-day life.

Mineral Waters.

CONGRESS WATER.—The purest and safest of all cathartic waters. Avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and domestic. They impair the digestive organs and kidneys. No genuine sold on draught. mar31—d24t thur sat tues

—Emile de Girardin died with perfect unconcern. His physician told him that he was about to prepare some medicine for him. "No good," he replied, "it is all over. After all, I might just as well die now as in a year's time." The doctor declared that his patient would go through another political campaign. But Girardin was not deceived. "The end has come," he said. "The hour of repose has arrived, and I prefer dying at the moment my role finishes." Ten days before his death, after a sudden attack of illness, the doctor said to him: "You always asked me to let you know when your life might be considered endangered. After an attack at your age there is always risk. Have you put your affairs in order?" "Yes," he said, "everything is ready and I am ready."

'Tis Not a Fable,

but truth—very truth itself—that H. H. P is the best Liver Medicine ever compounded, and that it has cured more Dyspepsia and Headaches than all other liver regulators and compounds known.

109 aug9 dly

—A correspondent of the London Echo pictures a subject of the bey of Tunis as the most wretched creature on the face of the earth. A genial rain, which is his only joy in life, is likewise his greatest misery, for if the heavens are favorable and the poor fellow obtains a good crop upon his fruitful soil, report of it is carried to headquarters. The barefooted soldiery of the bey soon swoop down upon his fields, and he and his children are robbed mercilessly of their bread, which is taken from their very mouths on the pretence of recovering his unpaid taxes. "The Tunisian army," says the Echo's correspondent, "a wretched troop of rogues, has had no other business for the last few decades, but the so-called collection of the regency's taxes. If a man has no crops he is undisturbed; the lucky man whose fields have proved fruitful is probably the unluckiest of all."

The Power of the Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year, been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers, by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—Herald.

—Beecher, says a New York letter, with all his hard work has plenty of leisure. In early days he slept every afternoon. He always went to bed and rose early. He was never a gormandizer, and never a drinker. Tobacco he never touched, and late hours were an abomination. He has always had warm friends at his back. He always will have. To-day his hair is white as snow. His face is as red as a beet. He walks with vigor, carrying a heavy stomach easily. He thinks and speaks as well as ever, and although he may pop off any minute with sudden apoplexy, he appears to have at least twenty years of active labor before him.

A Fine Hair Dressing.

Cocoaine dresses the hair perfectly, and is also a preparation unequalled for the eradication of dandruff.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their purity and strength.

—A Vienna paper says: "James Gordon Bennett, a very rich American, has settled himself in the former residence of Henry IV, at Pau, and his extravagances, made light by the ownership of millions, have not in any degree damaged Pau." Bonanza Mackey is also at that famous European watering place, with his wife, diamonds, daughter and all.

—A light heart and light pocket are not incongruous if the possessor be fortunate enough to get a package of Portaline for torpid liver.

may14 d1w sat,tues,thur&wlt

—A Danish illustrated paper says that Princess Victoria, recently married to Prince William, the heir to the German imperial throne, is a great-great-great-granddaughter of a bellringer formerly employed at the Trinity church in Copenhagen. Mathesen Soren's daughter Mette was married to the Danish Admiral Kaas. The admiral's granddaughter was married to Count Samsoe Dennes Jold, this countess being the grandmother of Princess Victoria.

Keep it on your larder A temporary taste of elysium is experienced by any one who drinks Hub Punch with hot water, fine ice, milk, etc., as taste prefers. Sold by druggists, grocers and wine merchants.

—The Princess Stephanie became hysterical at the altar, and the sympathizing ladies of the court were "like Niobe, all tears." Contrast this scandalous, but temporary, malevolent behavior, with the calm and lofty assurance of the American maid. In pluck and nerve at these critical periods the daughters of Columbia betray a heroism that Rudolph might well have considered.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

mar26—dly sat sun wed & wkyly

—The Princess Beatrice, who also rejoices in the names of Mary Victoria Feodore, was 24 on the 14th of April. All of her sisters were married before they reached that age, and her eldest sister, the crown princess of Prussia, at 24 was the mother of three children. Of the Princess Beatrice's marriage there is as yet no sign, and she leads a doleful life, sharing the queen's melancholy existence, and passing her days in Osborne, Windsor or Balmoral, all three, as the Empress Eugenie said of the Tuileries, handsome prisons, but prisons none the less.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh and the Throat Troubles which Singers and Public Speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cts. a box everywhere.

699 jan30—d&wzm hot col fol pure rd mat

—The gentle swaying to and fro of the fan by the women of the world, if harnessed into one grand hurricane would set every wind mill in creation running at such lively rate that all the corn and wheat could be ground into flour by them.—New Haven Register.

It is a Foolish Mistake to confound a remedy of merit with the quack medicines now so common. We have used Parker's Ginger tonic with the happiest results for Rheumatism and Dyspepsia, and when worn out by overwork, and know it to be a sterling health restorative.—Times. See advertisement.

may10—d1m tues thur sat &wkyl1m 2dp

FUNERAL NOTICE.

SCHINDLER—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. M. Schindler and family and Mr. A. Abraham, are requested to attend the funeral of the former from 24 Garnett street, to-day at 5 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Grand Picnic

OF THE SEASON!

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE CATHOLIC Sunday School, at

VININGS STATION, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

Let everybody prepare for this gala day. No pains or expense will be spared for the amusement of all who attend. All kinds of games, etc., for the young and old.

The best opportunity for enjoyment to be had this season.

Don't forget the day. may1—dtf

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon Ohio. apr18—d&wlm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our Brother in Black,

AT

PHILLIPS & CREW'S,

Atlanta, Ga.

PRICE, $1.00.

517 may15—1w

SALE OF

Unclaimed Freight.

C. R. R. and Banking Co., of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1881.

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS ARE unclaimed and if not called for within thirty days will be sold for charges due, June 15, 1881, to the highest bidder at the auction house of W. C. Morris & Co., D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer.

M Adler, 1/4 barrel pickles.
"A," 1 keg spikes.
C V Bartow, Houston, Texas, 1 box household goods.
Mrs J A Barksdale, 1 lot household goods.
L C Boyington, 8 bundles bed springs.
J J Brown, 1 box medicine.
T Baldwin, Brookston, Texas, 1 box household goods.
G W Baxley, Prescott, Arkansas, 1 box C seed.
W Calder, 2 barrels oil.
J Chambers, 1 bundle bedding.
S D Cuthberson, 1 box G W.
J W Duncan, 1 box drugs.
J P Ellis, Monroe, Louisiana, 2 trunks, 1 box.
Elsey May, 8 bundles P points
M Gilfardie, 1 box, 1 barrel merchandise,
"H," 2 boxes C goods.
"H," 1 bureau.
E Hanson, 1 trunk.
"J H D B," 1 box G W.
T H Ivie, 1 box merchandise
J W Klingleworth, 9 barrels flour.
A Lambert, 1 barrel shrubbery,
"L," 1 package sash springs.
M H & Co, 1 package shot.
R W McFerrar 2 buggies, complete.
J B Nance, 1 stump puller.
J B Nance, 1 lever.
J W Rollo, 3 barrels whisky.
Ritine & May, 19 bundles stock, chairs.
"G W S" 1 bundle bed springs.
G A Small, 1 F mill and 3 pieces.
G Tendell, 1 package merchandise.
Frost & H, (W & Son), Hampton, Ga, 1 package paper.
J E Watson, Clarksville, Arkansas, 1 sack cotton seed.
"G I," 1 bale rags.

R. SCHMIDT, Agent.

may17—1m tues

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

Presbyterian Church

Meets in Staunton, Va., Thursday, May 19, 1881.

Excursion Tickets will be sold by

THE KENNESAW ROUTE

From Atlanta to Staunton and return, at

$28.90.

Tickets will be sold daily until and including May 18. Pullman Cars leave Atlanta daily at 2:50 p.m. for Charlottesville without change.

For schedule, etc, apply Mann & Johnson, No. 4 Kimball House, and J. A. Adair, Agent, Union Depot, Atlanta. R. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent.

496 may15—d til 18th

Presbyterian General Assembly.

ON TO STAUNTON, VA., VIA PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

On Monday, May 16th (to-morrow), Round Trip Tickets to Staunton, Virginia, and return, good until June 10th, will be on sale at the General Ticket office in the Union Passenger Depot, to delegates attending the Presbyterian General Assembly at Staunton, at $28 90 for the Round Trip. Delegates can have coolest of routes, either via Danville, Lynchburg and Charlottesville, or via Richmond and Charlottesville. No change of cars between Atlanta and Danville, or Atlanta and Richmond, and but one change to Staunton via Richmond. Delegates taking the Piedmont Air-Line have the advantage of Three Daily Through Trains, Quick and Easy Transit, Comfortable Coaches, Cheap Rates and no wearisome transfers. A. POPE,

G. P. and T. A.

H.C. WILKINS, M. M. MAUCK.

WILKINS & MAUCK,

FRESCO AND SCENIC ARTISTS,

House and Sign Painting, and

PAPER HANGING.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF FINE Fresco and Plain Wall Papers. No. 31 Hunter street, next to Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.'s side entrance. may4—dlm

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A rough, coated tongue is a sure sign of a deranged stomach. It is Nature's thermometer, showing how the system is working. In all such cases resort should be had at once to

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It will uncoat the tongue, by removing from the system the cause of the disturbance. It cures, as by a charm, all who use it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

may17—d6m wed fri abo mid col nx rd mat

CELERY

As a Remedy for Nervous Diseases.

WHAT THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SAY ABOUT IT,

—AND—

The Good Results Attending Its Use

—IN—

Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness and Paralysis.

CELERY has come into public notice within the last few years as a nervine, but scientific experiments and experience have proved beyond a doubt that it controls nervous irritation and periodic nervous and sick headaches to a mar

Best Refrigerators, Beer Cooler Filters, Fruit Jars, Fly Fans, Freezers, Pure Water, Fresh Fruit, Perfection Water Filters. Refrigerators and Coolers combined made by McBRIDE & CO. in Atlanta. Best and most economical yet discovered. Merchants look out. If you buy Fruit Jars, Fly Traps, Show Cases, Coolers, etc., before you get McBRIDE'S prices you will lose money.
jan26—dly 1st pre loc

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 5⅝; in New York, 10 9-16; in Atlanta, 9⅝.

The Weather.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, generally fair weather, northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, slight changes in temperature.

The chief signal officer at Washington furnishes the following special bulletin:

The indications are that cool and fair weather will prevail in the New England, middle states and lower lake region during Tuesday. The rivers will fall, except at Keokuk and near Vicksburg, where the Mississippi is above the danger line and will rise slightly.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 16, 10:31, M P.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Prct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29 80	68	58	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29 81	73	...	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Cordele	29 9	79	...	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29 95	76	69	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29 95	78	81	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29 92	79	...	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29 88	76	...	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgom'ry	29 87	72	45	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Port Eads	29 9	76	82	W.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Pensacola	29 86	75	52	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29	77	...	W	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 16, 10:31

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	29.78	65	52	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	29.78	70	36	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.75	78	32	N. W.	Brisk	...	Clear.
2:31	29.73	78	32	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
9 p. m	29.77	65	50	N. W.	Fresh	...	Clear.
10:31	29.80	64	53	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....29 765 | Maximum ther..... 76 0
Mean daily ther..... 67.8 | Minimum ther..... 60 2
Mean daily humid. 43.0 | Total rainfall..... 0.00

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Hayliand & Co.'s China, from France; Cut-Glass from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations, imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
H. SKEY SELTZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

AT WHOLESALE.

THE "NEW" STEWART.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
THE "GENUINE" STEWART,
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Attachments.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices,
Sewing Machine Needles.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Oil.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Parts for all Machines.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Tin Paris Plaiters.
Young's Improved Plaiters,
Reamers, Journals, Casters, Belts, and other auxiliaries for all machines.
Address
FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
july27—d12m ref to

WATCHES,
Wholesale and Retail. Headquarters at
J. P. Stevens & Co
34 Whitehall Street.
mar6 dtf

Be Careful of Your Eyes,
A pair of specacles should never be purchased from any person who is not thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy, physiology and diseases of the human eye, laws of light, and the science of optics. Yet it is strictly true, that a full knowledge of the above, combined with skill and experience, is absolutely necessary to correctly adjust to the eye, a pair of spectacles. I find on returning to the city, after a long absence caused by sickness, that many of my customers have been obliged to purchase spectacles of dealers who sell them the same as any merchandise, without knowledge of the human eye, thereby causing serious injury. ALEX FOX, Optician, With A. F. Pickert, 5 Whitehall street.
dec5—dtf 4thp 1st col

STATE AND COUNTY
Tax Returns.
I opened books to receive State and County Tax Returns on the first day of April last, and the time is now about half gone and not one-fourth of the tax payers have made their returns. It is hard to pay taxes single, and I do hope that I will not have to return a single tax payer as a defaulter and cause him to pay double tax. Yet, unless they come up more promptly in the next six weeks than they have in the past the list of defaulters will be a long and doleful one.
J. O HARRIS,
Receiver State and County Tax Returns.
472 may15 d2t

About the Well.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have read with much interest the article in your issue of the 15th on the subject of the sudden attack and fatal termination of the disease in the case of Mrs Perkins and her two children. Without knowing anything of their immediate surroundings I feel very much inclined to certain Dr. Johnson's theory of its being a case of "water poisoning"—from my own practical observations of the abuse of wells in the city. Early in January I removed to Atlanta with my family, and have been making an effort since to secure a pleasant outing between Washington and McDonough on account of business, churches and schools. During this time I have inspected a score of premises in different parts of the city, and have almost invariably found the wells arranged with two wooden buckets—one always submerged and in a decaying condition—imparting a disagreeable taste to the water, which must be unhealthy from the fact that it will produce indigestion with no pleasant effects immediately after drinking.

Six years ago I had the same experience with a very pure well of water in Roswell in the use of a single wooden bucket, which was entirely removed by the introduction of a galvanized metallic bucket, which has been in use ever since. The water on the lot which I now occupy—using two wooden buckets—was so dreadful that I complained to the landlord, who had it very promptly and thoroughly cleaned. A few days after he inquired how the water was. I stated that the water went back on us, with little or no improvement, until the arrival of my metallic bucket which had been ordered over, and now it is as good water as we could ask. The notorious reputation the Atlanta people bear for bad well water, I am persuaded, arises largely from this cause. As a sanitary measure the board of health should prohibit the use of two wooden buckets in all wells in the city. A decaying bucket will impart the taste to water as quickly as a quinine pill. They will call at my present residence No. 60 Luckie street, I will demonstrate the above facts by a test of water in question in the use the two buckets referred to.

Another very important feature in this connection is the proper curbing and covering of wells. After considerable annoyance from an occasional chicken, rat, frog or bugs getting in my well, I constructed a curbing to exclude everything, and so arranged that the bucket when drawn up can not be emptied without first closing the lid over the well—simple, and so effective as never to require a repetition of an order to the servant to "keep the well closed."

I will state that there is not a properly constructed metallic well bucket in the city. Messrs. Davenport & Johnson propose to get them up. During the week I will place with the mason sketch of the well curbing referred to, without any patent right on it, but free to all.

I have spoken to many individuals on this subject since I came to the city who were complaining of their wells of water, and pointed out their trouble and the remedy, while I have found the same trouble who appeared unconscious of it. If this has existed in the winter it must be worse in the summer. Buckets that were decaying a year ago must be more decayed now, and yet they will keep them in use until they fall to pieces, as is the rule.

The recent sad visitation to a family of sudden death that appears traceable to impure water has prompted me to throw out these few practical hints to the people. Respectfully,
J. ROSWELL KING.

—Last night at 8 o'clock Mr. Thomas M. Armistead, a prominent young cotton buyer of our city, was married to Miss Annie Houston, also of this city, the Rev. A. G. Thomas officiating. Many were the warm congratulations the happy couple received, and many wishes for a happy life.

Bed-Bugs, Roaches,
Rats, mice, ants, flies, vermin, mosquitoes insects, etc., cleared out by "Rough o Rats." 15c. boxes at druggists.

THE EXPOSITION.

Notes About Headquarters—The Work Progressing Most Satisfactorily.

Everybody about the headquarters of the exposition is busy, and a vast amount of work is gotten through with every day.

From the office of Director-General Kimball goes daily a very large correspondence to all parts of the country, besides the scores of orders he has to give and the innumerable interviews to which he is subjected.

The department of publications is full of clerks who are mailing thousands of lithographs, blanks, etc., to all parts the union east of the Rocky mountains, and to the Canadas. In a week or more the buildings and grounds will be thus made familiar to the eyes of millions of people.

General Lewis, secretary pro tem, is busily engaged revising the proof and superintending the issuing of the prospectus, which will be ready for promulgation in a few days and will give all information to enquirers.

Colonel Tom Hardeman, American commissioner, was in Louisville yesterday and good reports are expected from his labors there.

Dr. H. V. M. Miller, foreign commissioner, yesterday announced his readiness to sail for Europe at the earliest possible date. It is probable he will leave, with Mrs. Miller, before the 1st of June. Dr. Miller promises to be a most efficient representative on the other side of the waters.

Mr. C. T. Sabin, chief of the department of engineering and machinery, has gone to work vigorously and will soon have all the work of his department under way in the most satisfactory manner. He knows exactly what is wanted and needs no assistance about the way to do it.

The lumber for the building is nearly all contracted for and will soon be delivered on the ground. The machinery for the work has been ordered and a track into the grounds will be laid during the present week.

Major J. F. Cummings, just returned from Rome, reports the exposition a theme of enthusiastic regard in that city and he has levied an assessment upon it, determined that so progressive a little city cannot afford not to be represented in so great an enterprise. Good for the major!

Mr. Christopher, of the Phonograph, during the press association excursion to Nashville, found the exhibitors and people there full of inquiries about our great exposition. He gave them to understand it was the event of the year and believes that Nashville will be found more than ready to take a big hand in the affair.

The following are the resolutions so promptly and unanimously adopted by the Georgia press convention at its recent session in Rome:

Whereas, We, the members of the Georgia press association, have heard with pleasure an address from Mr. Samuel W. Small, secretary to the director-general of the International cotton exposition, setting forth the plans and purposes of said exposition, which is to be held in Atlanta during the present year, and believing that cotton, the staple product of the south, is the basis of the prosperity of our southern country, and that an exhibition in its interest will abound in beneficial results and greatly aid in the development of our section, as well as conduce to the interests of producers and manufacturers generally, therefore,

Be it resolved, That we the editors and proprietors of the newspapers of Georgia, in convention assembled, do pledge our hearty co-operation to aid and second the efforts of the officers of the international cotton exposition, to make the enterprise such a success as will mark the commencement of a new era in American industries.

Resolved further, That when the convention adjourns, it be to meet in Atlanta, at the exposition building, on the 6th day of October, 1881, in extra session.

Baltimore's Contribution to the Atlanta Exposition.

Baltimore Sun:

Mr R. W. L. Rasin, chairman of the Baltimore committee on the Atlanta cotton exposition, yesterday sent to Mr. Samuel M. Inman, treasurer of the exposition, the list of the Baltimore contributors to the enterprise. They are as follows: R W. L. Rasin & Co., Chemical company of Canton, Pool & Hunt, Woodward, Baldwin & Co.; B. N. Baker, G. W. Griffith, John Merryman & Co., Liebig & Gibbons, R. J. Baker & Co., James S. Gary & Son, Armstrong, Cator & Co.; Hurst, Furnell & Co.; Bruff, Faulkner & Co.; John K. & Robert Ober, George S. Brown, P. Zell & Sons, Chesapeake guano company, Ross, Campbell & Co., William Devries & co., Wm. E. Hooper & Sons, Wm. J. Walters & Co. The entire amount was $4,800 subscribed here, though $10,000 was asked. This was much less than was anticipated, Baltimore being more closely allied with the south than is the west or New England. Boston gave $15,000, New York $30,000, Philadelphia, $25 000, Cincinnati $15,000 and Norfolk $2,500. Of the Baltimore contributions one-half was from the fertilizing interest, one fifth from the dry goods men, the balance from the cotton manufacturers, bankers liquor men and the iron interest. Mr. Rasin has received a photograph of the proposed exposition building, which is to be built in the shape of a Maltese cross, with the machinery in the center.

The Library Election.

The annual election for officers and directors of the Young Men's library takes place to-day. At 12 o'clock a meeting of the directors will be held for the election of new members, and at 2 o'clock the balloting will commence, and at 8 it will close. A very interesting race is probable, as there are two tickets in the field. The only race which bids fair to arouse much of the working spirit of the members, however, is the race for president. Messrs. Louis Gholstin and Marshall J. Clarke being the gentlemen who will lock horns for that position. The regular nominated ticket will be about as follows as pretty generally entered upon:

President—Louis Gholstin.
Vice President—R J Lowry.
Secretary—Alexander C. King.
Treasurer—C T Watson.
Directors—H W Grady, R W Tidwell, J T Brock, Elias Haiman.

The following ticket will also be submitted:
For President—Marshal J Clarke.
For Vice President—R J Lowry.
For Secretary—Alex C King.
For Treasurer—C T Watson.
For Directors—A C Billups and three others.

There are other candidates for directorships and perhaps the offices, but it cannot be determined yet who will run, and a guess at the list would be exceedingly risky.

A Terrible Accident.

About one o'clock yesterday evening an almost fatal burning and disastrous fire occurred in Daniel & Marsh's packing room on Decatur street. In the room several young ladies were engaged packing and labelling bottles, among other goods stored in the room was a carboy of spirits of nitre. This caught fire in some way and the vessel exploded, scattering the burning contents over the room and its occupants. Near the vessel was Miss Lula Downs, a young lady, whose clothes were soon ablaze. The fire terrified her and she sought safety in flight but fortunately at the head of the hallway she was dashed with water and thus the flames were extinguished. Water was applied in abundance and the fire conquered in a few seconds.

An examination showed that Miss Downs was badly burned about her neck and arms, and that her feet and ankles were terribly scorched. Late last night her condition was thought to be exceedingly dangerous.

—In a recent private letter, Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale college, wrote: "No formal arrangements for instructing women have been made here. It has always been customary for women to attend certain exercises if they chose. Of course, they lived in New Haven, or were at school here. Professor Peck has had a class of women in Latin, but, I think, men were in the class also, and the arrangement was quite informal. No women have ever attended any of my classes, I am sorry to say. We have never made any formal arrangements about women, but I know of nothing to prevent them from attending any exercise here."

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Ice made from condensed water, at Emery's.

—The car shed seems to be a favorite resort for drunken people.

—Hardest, clearest, purest, best Ice at Emery's.

—High winds prevailed all day yesterday and dust filled the air.

—An interesting revival is in progress at the Fifth Baptist church.

—Some of the rolling mill boys indulged in a small sized riot yesterday evening. Nobody badly hurt.

—Ask Your Druggist for the S. C. M. C. American Sun Soft Capsules.
feb24—dly thur sun tues

—The Georgia Western is now on the boom—but wherever it may extend its lines it will be greeted by the happy faces of those who have been relieved of their neuralgia and headache by the use of Neuralgine.
86 febdtf—sun tues thur

PERSONAL MENTION.

—John Kelley left yesterday for Louisville.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cox attended the children's fair last night.

—Major J. F. Cummings, of the Atlanta exchange, is back from Rome.

—James B. Cummings yesterday returned from an extended tour of the west.

—Little Eddie Vining, a small son of Mr. David Vining, died Sunday and was buried yesterday.

—Governor Colquitt returned from Alabama yesterday, where he has been for several days past.

—Mrs. J. R Knox and Miss Sallie McAfee, of Cummings, Georgia, are visiting relatives in Atlanta.

—We are authorized to say that Marshall J. Clarke is not a candidate for the presidency of the Young Men's Library.

—Miss Minnie Gay, one of Atlanta's most accomplished society ladies, left yesterday for Richmond, Va., where she will remain several weeks.

—Thomas W. White, a well known Atlanta boy, leaves this morning with the surveying corps of the Georgia Western railroad to be gone about four months.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

—T G Holt, Macon.
—John Towers, Rome.
—R W Grubb, Darien.
—M E High, Madison.
—S K Weston, Albany.
—J R Christian, Macon.
—T H Pickett, Dawson.
—T L Gantt, Lexington.
—John H Hodges, Perry.
—L B Rosser, Fairburn.
—M Calloway, Americus.
—R S Howard, Jefferson.
—E G Mershon, Augusta.
—H T Carswell, Irwinton.
—Calvin George, Madison.
—Miss Carswell, Irwinton.
—Dr. R F Myers, Savannah.
—William Redd, Columbus.
—J C S Timberlake, Gainesville.
—S P Benn and wife, Fort Valley.
—General R H Anderson, Savannah.
—C M Wheatley and wife, Americus.
—George C Grogan and wife, Elberton.

$50,000 Worth Furniture on the Installment plan. P. H. SMOOK.
may15 1w

THE HOUSE OF DEATH.

The Last of the Perkins Children is Hurried from Life.

The sudden deaths in the Perkins family and the subsequent expressions of the physicians in regard to the matter absorbed every other topic of conversation during sunday and yesterday. It is probable that had the three deaths been in three different families and localities instead of in one household, the public interest in the matter would not run so high. But the public tongue loves to wag about something unusual and strange, and found a fit subject in the sudden death of Mrs. Perkins and her two children. It becomes the duty of THE CONSTITUTION to chronicle this morning the death of the last of the Perkins children, and when the public tongue has discussed that to its entire satisfaction it will have to turn elsewhere for something interesting or exciting, for Mr Perkins alone remains of the family which a week ago numbered five persons. The red death will have to look elsewhere for victims. Whether his greedy appetite has been satisfied or not remains to be seen.

Saturday night Gordie L. Perkins, aged nine years, the surviving child, was attacked by symptoms similar to those which caused the death of his mother. During Sunday and yesterday numbers of physicians visited the house and examined the little boy and inspected the premises. Sunday the following named physicians visited the place in a body: Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, Dr. Stroud, Dr. R. W. Westmoreland, Dr. Wills. We mean Dr. John M. Johnson, Dr. Armstrong and Dr. Todd. With the exception of Dr. Johnson, the opinion was that it was a case of scarlet fever. Dr. Johnson stood to his old opinion, that it was a case of blood poisoning from bad well water. During the two days eighteen physicians visited the place, and with the exception named, all agreed that it was scarlet fever. The opinion was pretty general, too, that the lot was as clean as the average lot. The blind ditch referred to by Dr. Johnson in the interview published Sunday, is not on Mr. Perkins's lot, and neither is the kitchen which was spoken of.

The little boy was getting on very well yesterday, but about 8 o'clock last night was attacked by convulsions, and at 9 o'clock died.

The remains will be taken to Mt. Zion church on the 4 o'clock train, on the Central road, to-day and be interred at 6.

Fulton Superior Court.

The superior court of Fulton county met yesterday, his honor George Hillyer, judge, presiding. After the organization of the court the following cases were disposed of:

State vs J W Phillips, convicted of stabbing; allowed three days more in which to prepare a motion for new trial.

J W Besman vs Fuller and George; judgment for plaintiff for $329 17 with interest and costs.

Star Glass Company vs Longley & Robinson; appeal dismissed.

M Green vs Western and Atlantic railroad; dismissal on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

Lorah E Adams vs A C Adams, suit for divorce; trial before a jury and a verdict of total divorce rendered.

George H Camp vs Minna Gordon, foreclosure of mortgage; rule nisi granted.

The following is the court calendar for today:

Simons vs City.
Fishback vs City.
Wilcoxen vs Darnell.
Massman vs Berrin.
Holmes vs Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line railway.
Lewis vs Gregory.
Van Bell & F. vs Holland & Tye.
Berry vs Scott.
Ansley vs Hannan.
Little vs Beermann & Kuhrt.
Dooley vs Kimball.
Longley vs Ladd.

Three Fires.

Yesterday about 12 o'clock a fire was discovered on the roof of the residence of Rev. F. F. Pierce on West Baker street. Some workmen who were engaged near by saw the flames and extinguished them before any considerable damage was done. About 4 o'clock an energetic alarm called out the engines again. The cause of the alarm was some burning coal tar which was being boiled for use on the house of Mr. Weed at the junction of Whitehall and Forsyth. The blaze was high and the smoke black and frightful to look upon, but no damage resulted.

Last night about half past seven o'clock a lamp exploded in the office of W. D. Bizzell, medical director of the People's Mutual relief association, on Peachtree street. No one was in the room at the time, but the fire was soon discovered and extinguished, and the damage was only slight.

The Grand Fete Day.

To-morrow the most attractive and important picnic of the season will be given by the combined Sunday schools of both Catholic parishes of our city. The management has spared nothing for the entertainment of all who attend. Games of all kinds have been provided—foot ball, base ball, croquet, swings, etc.—not to speak of the fine music. A brass band is to be in attendance all day. The best inducement offered for amusement this year. Tickets for adults fifty cents; children twenty five cents. Train leaves the passenger depot at 7:15 a.m.

The Children's Fair.

The fair now going on under the management of the children's Try society of St. Philip's church is growing in interest, and each evening some new feature is added to the enjoyments. To night a good band will be in attendance and some pleasant dancing is expected. An erroneous idea has gone out that the dancing is confined to the little folks. Such is not intended, and it is desired that the young ladies and gentlemen attend and take part in the dancing. Refreshments of various kinds, including ice cream, strawberries, etc., will be served at very moderate prices.

The Kimball House Concert.

To-night the regular Tuesday evening concert will be given at the Kimball house by Mr. Scoville. The following is the programme:

Overture—Nabucco—Verdi.
Reminiscences of Donizetti—Heinicke.
Andante and Waltz—Genee—Boetiger.
Grand Medley—American Songs—Beyer.
Overture—Arouse—Boetiger
Song—Somebody's Coming—Macy.
Galop—Zenobia—Sabel.
Selection—Olivette—Audran.

Mr. Hendrix has not Applied.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., May 16, 1881.—Editor Constitution: I see your Washington correspondent in his letter which appears in your paper of the 13th instant says: "I hear that Mr. Hendrix is so sure that Judge Bigby will be made collector that he has also applied for a position under him." I do not know how your correspondent got his information, but desire to say that such is not the fact. I have said nothing to Judge Bigby about the matter. Respectfully,
J. C. HENDRIX.

Fine Horses.

Frank Redd, the genial proprietor of the Alabama street livery stable, will arrive in the city to-day with one of the finest car loads of well bred horses that ever went to Georgia, and among them there are two beautiful ponies that are perfectly gentle, that saddle and drive well, besides two match teams that trot well and several single and double drivers as well as good saddles. These fine horses will be on exhibition at Mr. Redd's stable on Alabama street rear Broad.

Where Over $100,000 was Given Away.

The following intelligence is of much interest to many readers: At the 1324 Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, held in New Orleans on April 12th, No. 37,099 drew $30,000. One-half of this, or $15,000, was drawn in San Francisco, California, and $15 000 by Charles Sailer, Esq., of Mount Holly, New Jersey; No. 14,704 drew $10,000, one-half to Mr. James Gaudin, S. Braintree, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Catharine S. Taylor, Sullivan, Indiana; No. 4,819 drew $5,000, one half drawn by Mr. James M. McEwen, 49 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, the other by Joseph Lane, Greenpoint, L. I.; tickets No. 76,071, to Alexander Beyer, Philadelphia, and No 96,182, to J. O. Trainer and other parties in Washington, Louisiana, drew $2,500 each. The remaining money was divided among 1,852 ticket holders. To know more address M. A. Dauphin, No 212 Broadway, New York city, New York, or at New Orleans, Louisiana. On June 14th, the Grand Semi Annual Drawing will take place, managed by Generals G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia. may17d&w1t

THE CITY COUNCIL

Disposes of the Pay-Roll, Considers a Few Petitions, Etc.

With Mayor English presiding, the city council convened in regular session last night. There were present Aldermen Beermann, Goodwin and Lowry, and Councilmen Barnes, Pinson, Knapp, Beatie, Buchanan, Johnson, Payne and Jones. The journals of the two regular and called meetings of the council and aldermanic board were read and approved.

The balance of appropriations on hand was: Salary of officers, $18,444.84; public buildings and grounds, $1,511.44; streets and bridges, $31,528.04; cemetery, $2 146 75; public schools, $6,159.49; fire companies, $7,500.00; paupers and relief, $570.25; contingent, $19 617.39; gas and fixtures, $7,333.81; police, $25,792.66; water works, $10,84 89. Total, $173,912 15.

A number of petitions were read.

The finance pay roll of credited accounts of the city read as follows:

Public buildings and grounds, $51.09; streets and bridges, $1,610.36; cemetery, $122.35; paupers and relief, $27 35; lamps and gas, $6.7.50; fire department, 3,047.65; contingent, $2,182 03; total, $5,779 68.

The report of the clerk of the council of receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending March 31, 1 81, was as follows: total receipts $30,310.02; total expenditures $35,527.45.

The account of Treasurer Goldsmith with the city for the first quarter was total receipts $254,-385.83; total disbursements $251,885.83.

Upon the petition of Tom Safford for retail liquor license at 15 Dry street a favorable report was made, and upon motion of Councilman Knapp, adopted.

Upon the resolution of Councilman Knapp relative to putting a sewer upon a cistern, corner of Pratt and Decatur streets, the committee upon wells and pumps reported that a conference had been had with the Georgia road authorities and that they had agreed to do the work.

Upon the petition for a lamp on Peters street near the railroad crossing, a favorable report was made, and cost assessed at $1.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Buchanan, that the committee on police and the city attorney, be authorized to contract with the county commissioners of roads and revenues, for feeding prisoners arrested for state offenses and confined in the station-house at the same price paid by the city for the same. Adopted.

By Councilman Jones—That the superintendent of water works be requested to have the sewers flushed by turning on water from the city hydrants as often as the water supply will justify, and to continue the same during the summer. Adopted.

By Councilman Beatie—That the street committee be instructed to grade the street in front of school house lot as soon as practicable, at a cost not to exceed $300. Adopted.

By Councilman Payne—That the committee on sewers and drains be requested to examine the openings in the sewers at the junction of Marietta and Walton streets with a view of putting stench traps in the same. Referred to committee on sewers and drains.

By Councilman Jones—That the city clerk be instructed to enforce strictly section 231 of the city ordinance as amended; same to take effect on the first day of June, and to be instructed to give notice of the same. Adopted.

The following ordinance by Councilman Jones was read:

That the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta do ordain: That an ordinance passed April 4th, 1881, to prevent cattle running at large in this city be amended by striking out June 1st, 1881, and inserting November 1st, 1881, so that said ordinance shall not take effect until the 1st day of November next.

The question was discussed at length.

City Attorney Newman said that he had examined the authorities as the right of the city to impound stock and that he considered same to the legislative power.

Upon the passage of the resolution the yeas and nays were called and resulted: Ayes—Alderman Goodwin and Councilman Pinson, Buchanan, Beatie, Jones, Payne—6. Nays—Aldermen Beerman and Lowry, and Councilmen Barnes, Johnson and Knapp, 5. Absent—Jerkels and Boyd.

Councilman Knapp, who voted nay, changed to aye before the result was announced, alleging as the cause for the change a determination to move a reconsideration.

The mayor, after a discussion by members as to Councilman Knapp's right to change his vote, rendered a decision adverse to the motion to reconsider and declared Councilman Jones's ordinance extending the time from June 1st to November 1st adopted.

The following communication from Treasurer Goldsmith, was received, read and disposed of as the resolution by Councilman Beatie indicates:

ATLANTA, GA., May 9, 1881.—Hon. J. W. English, Mayor—Dear sir: Inclosed I hand you three promissory notes in favor of the city of Atlanta, signed by J. W. Goldsmith, J. M. Goldsmith, W. L. Goldsmith, Y. R. Tommey and myself, aggregating $10,832 96, the amount of the deposit remaining in the Citizens' bank. One note for $3,000 is payable December 31st next, one for $3,916 48 payable December 31, 1882, and one for $3,916 48 payable December 31, 1883. I also enclose an order on Messrs. Hill & Thompson, receiver, for any dividends that may be declared by the bank. I will also take out a life policy in some good insurance company to protect my bondsmen against loss in the event of my death before this amount is paid—all of which I hope will meet your approval. In settlement of the deficit in my account as treasurer caused by the failure of the Citizens' bank. Very respectfully,
J. H. GOLDSMITH.

We recommend the acceptance of this proposition of John H. Goldsmith, treasurer.

The same to in no way affect the liability of said John H. Goldsmith or his sureties on the official bond of said Goldsmith as city treasurer.

ROBERT J. LOWRY, Ch'm Fin. Com.
T. J. BOYD,
D. A. BEATIE,
R. H. KNAPP,
L. C. JONES,
J. W. ENGLISH, Mayor.

May 9, 1881.

That the notes and bonds and other evidences of debt given by J. N. Goldsmith and his securities, amounting to $10,832.96, be placed and kept in the hands of the chairman of the finance committee, Hon. R. J. Lowry, and his successors in office, as trustee for the city of Atlanta, until the obligations are fully met.

Federal News Items.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—A cock and bull story was afloat last night to the effect that Secretary Blaine was profoundly disgusted by the apparently interminable quarrels with which the administration is involved, and had determined to resign. The fact is, Blaine fattens on a fight, and he would be more apt to resign if the administration was too peaceful than if it was too warlike. When the story was brought to Mr. Blaine's attention to-day, he said that he had no more intention of resigning than of going to Alaska. The idea had not entered his head. An intimate friend of his says that Blaine has about as much intention of resigning as has Garfield himself.

——It is understood that the senate will reject William Rule, the present postmaster at Knoxville, Tennessee, who was renominated by the president. It is said that Mr. Rule was renominated by request of Horace Maynard, late postmaster general. His confirmation is opposed by L. C. Houk, republican member of congress from Knoxville. The result of this personal feud, it is believed, will be that both Mr. Maynard and Mr. Rule will be candidates for congress on the republican ticket next year.

——The postmaster general has just awarded the contract for furnishing the post-office department with postal cards during the four years beginning July 1, to Woodworth & Graham, of New York city, who were the lowest bidders at the recent opening of proposals. According to the last annual report of the postmaster general, the first postal card contract was made in 1873, and under it the ordinary 1 cent cards were supplied for the first four years, or up to June 30, 1877, at the rate of $1 39⅞ per thousand cards. The number of cards issued during the contract term from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1877, was 550,619,500. Under the contract ending June 30, 1881, the number will be about 990,000,000. Under the new contract, which will expire June 30, 1885, the estimated number will be 2,000,000,000. It would require 3 men over 60 years to count them singly, working ten hours every day in the year and counting at the rate of 50 a minute; or, if the 2,000,000,000 cards could be placed end to end they would extend a distance of over 164,000 miles, or more than six times the circumference of the globe.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

——The committee of post office officials appointed to investigate the charges against General George A. Sheridan in connection with the adoption by the post-office department of canvas sack fasteners have reported that there was no evidence to show that General Sheridan corruptly influenced official action in securing the contract.

Merritt Interviewed.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Collector Merritt was found in his office at the custom house, and being asked to give his opinion of the resignations of Messrs Conkling and Platt said: "The resignations are a great surprise to me, and I suppose to every one else." He was anxious to know the opinions expressed on the street.

Surrogat Calvin on being questioned said: "I think it a most indignified and puerile action which kills the future political life of these gentlemen and I base my opinion on a similar transaction years ago in the democratic party. I think their action emanated from the disappointment at their failure to trespass on the executive prerogatives.

Other judges were seen but refused to express an opinion, as they had not heard that the report was confirmed. The general opinion prevailing is that for whatever cause the senators resigned, they would be re-elected to the senate.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Commenting on the action of the New York senators, the American will to-morrow say: "If it should appear that Mr. Conkling has really imperilled his return to the senate by the legislature which has already indorsed Judge Robertson, he will receive credit for the quixotic proceeding out of which no possible advantage can inure to him. If, on the other hand, he seems more than probable, Mr. Conkling has simply set up the Albany man of straw, to replace his Washington man of straw, that the president bowled down long ago he would be laughed at without excuse of quixotism and he will justify the conclusion that there are more angry boys at the capital than can be found in the white house or cabinet."

The Gazette will say: "The resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt is a direct appeal by those senators to the republican legislature of the state of New York from the action of President Garfield in the matter of the appointment of Judge Robertson.

The Sun will say: 'Whatever deliberate purpose may underlie the action of Messrs. Conkling and Platt, it may be safely assumed that it has reference solely to the game of politics which the former is just now engaged in playing. It is simply one more move upon the political chessboard. It is intended as a check to the president. Whether it will prove a checkmate remains to be seen, and may well be doubted. As an exhibition of mere pique and temper, more would be simply childish, and would only detract from, not add to, Mr. Conkling's reputation for political sagacity and ability. He has good reasons, indeed, to apprehend lest the country at large and a great mass of plain, sensible people, may take just this view and see nothing more in it than an undignified explosion of personal anger and disgust."

The Five Per Cents

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The treasury department has received notices from the holders of about $6,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, that they wish to continue them at 3½ per cent. The secretary is of the opinion that the $20,000,000 of registered 5's, the amount to which the option of continuance was limited, will all be in hand before next week.

The Army Worm Reappears.

ORANGE, N. J., May 16.—The recent warm weather has brought the army worm to the surface in large numbers. An entomologist who examined one of the worms under the microscope says that as the worms are so numerous the old worms are speedily destroyed, but that the large which they may leave, if the weather is dry enough, will cause a repetition of last year's disastrous losses to farmers and market gardeners in New Jersey and Long Island.

Patti Coming to America.

LONDON, May 16.—Mme. Patti has arrived in this city. After fulfilling her engagement here she will go to Aix-Les Bains, and then, after a two months' sojourn in Wales, she will leave for America for a concert tour under the management, it is said, of D'Oyly Carte and Michael Gunn.

Cement! Cement!! Cement!

Headquarters for Cement at Wilson & Bro's 10 Broad street.
may6—fri & tues 3w.

—For loss of appetite, disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels use Bedford Alum and Iron Springs Mass or Pills. Sold by all reliable druggists. may5 dtf

See advertisement of Kennesaw route offering tickets to Staunton, Va., to the meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly May 16th for $38 85 the round trip.

For Sale.

Dressed and rough Lumber, Shingles and Laths at 95 South Broad street.
W. J. WILLINGHAM.
may5 thur, sat, tues tf

A $80 American Sewing Machine for $25 at 32½ Broad street. V.
may17—dlt

Brick! Brick!! Brick!!!

Wholesale and retail.
WILSON & BRO.,
10 North Broad street.
may6 sun & tues 3w

For Cement, Lime, Lath, Lumber and Shingles, call on W. [illegible] Bro. N. 10 North Broad street.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
NEW GOODS?
Silks, Satins, Marveleaux, Satin De Lyons, GUNTER INLAIDS, GENUINE NUN'S VEILING, in all the Delicate Shades. We have FRENCH ORGANDIES and French Jaconets, and the handsomest line of IMPORTED GINGHAMS.
Many New Style Goods in White Goods Department. Handsome lot NEW HOSIERY just in. New Style Lace Collarettes, New Fans, and many other New Goods in every department.
NEW CARPETS!
In New Designs, just Received. Fresh lot White, Checked and Fancy MATTINGS.
LARGE LOT NEW WALL PAPER.
All say our
SHOES
Are the NICEST and give more Satisfaction as to STYLE, EASE and SERVICE than they have ever bought.
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

LATEST SPRING STYLES,
JUST INTRODUCED, BY
HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers and Tailors,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA.
29 sep13 dly—sn cham boy & co

David H. Dougherty
I received Monday (the 16th) a great many new goods. All perfect and very attractive. I am offering great inducements this week and feel confident I can save you money on many lines of goods. Will thank you to call. may17—d5t

For relieving the stomach of acidities nothing equals the well known mineral water remedy, the Seven Springs Iron and Alum Mass.

Y. M. L. A.
The Regular Ticket.
For President:
LOUIS GHOLSTIN.
For Vice-President:
R. J. LOWRY.
For Secretary:
ALEX. C. KING.
For Treasurer:
C. T. WATSON.
For Directors:
H. W. GRADY,
J. T.

PATENT MEDICINES.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
—jan11—dly top col nx to'or fol read mat

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT
has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
IF It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.
As it has been proved by thousands that
KIDNEY-WORT
is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a
SPRING MEDICINE.
Always cures BILLIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.
Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *Bears with equal efficiency in either form.*
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT
apr17 d&wkvly nx rd, mat not all

AN OPEN SECRET
AMONG THE LADIES
The brilliant, fascinating tints of Complexion for which ladies strive are chiefly artificial, and all who will take the trouble may secure them. These roseate, bewitching hues follow the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm—a delicate, harmless and always reliable article. Sold by all druggists.
The Magnolia Balm conceals every blemish, removes Sallowness, Tan, Redness, Eruptions, all evidences of excitement and every imperfection.
Its effects are immediate and so natural that no human being can detect its application.

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PRESCRIBED BY
TROPIC FRUIT
LAXATIVE
Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.
A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.
TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is the best preparation in the world for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles, and all kindred Complaints. It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. Cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy, Hypochondria, &c., *the fetid cancers.* Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.
PRICE 25 and 60 CTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
feblg dly—thur sat tues nx rd mat wk ly

SEMPER INSECTIS
TRADE MARK.
MEDICATED STEAM
Vermin Destroyer
AND
DISINFECTANT,
A NEW AND WONDERFUL INVENTION.
AN EFFECTIVE, CERTAIN AND SIMPLE MEANS OF
Destroying Bed Bugs, Cockroaches, Ants, Moths and Parasites of all kinds.
The apparatus for generating the steam is an ordinary nursery lamp, holding half a pint of the Medicated Fluid with a tube at the top to direct the Medicated Steam upon any point infested with insects. It is heated with a small spirit lamp beneath the boiler. For Dwellings, Hotels, Steam Ships, Restaurants, etc., nothing ever discovered equals this appliance. It is harmless to human life; is inexpensive and simple in its use. While a most potent means for destroying vermin, it is the best disinfectant known and may be most effectually used to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, such as Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diptheria, Small Pox, &c. One trial is the best proof of the great advantages of this over all other appliances. For sale by Druggists and General Dealers.
J. C. SPENCER, Proprietor,
539 Washington St., N. Y.
apr15—dood fm nx tues thur nx rd mat
PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy Cure of Nervous Weakness, Lost Vitality, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Impotency, Confusion of Ideas, Defective Memory and Disorders brought on by Indiscretion and Exposure. Any druggist has the ingredients, and in plain English language. Address DR. W. S. JAQUES, 46 West 3d St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE
IMPERISHABLE
PERFUME,
Murray & Lanman's
FLORIDA WATER,
Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.
Handle size—Use thur sat wkly 13th
Floreston Cologne
The Most Fragrant and Lasting of all Perfumes. Non-Deliquescent & Fashionable. Sold by dealers in Drugs and Perfumes. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.
All Farmers, Mothers, Business Men, Mechanics, &c., who are tired out by work or worry, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be invigorated and saved by using
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
If you are wasting away with Consumption, Age, Dissipation or any weakness, you will find Parker's Ginger Tonic the greatest Blood Fertilizer and Tissue Builder ever known. It will restore
Health & Strength
to Broken Down Men and Women, and for superior to Bitters and other Tonics, as it builds up the system, but never intoxicates. 50 cts. and $1 sizes. HISCOX & Co., Chemists, N. Y.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Restores Darkness and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Prevents Dandruff, Heals Diseases of the Scalp, and Restores Color.
oct6—dly thur sat sun nol nxrd mat

GEORGIA POLITICS

Discussed from the Federal Capital.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The latest political device of the Georgia republicans is reported to be a plan to remove Pledger from the chairmanship of the state central committee. Pledger is known as one of the brightest of the colored politicians in Georgia. He defeated Bryant for the position he now holds in the convention held at Atlanta a year ago when the negroes seemed to open their eyes to the injustice which they had long endured and literally took charge of things. This policy was not opposed by their white allies at home nor has it met favor in Washington. When Pledger was here he was not accorded any such consideration as his official station should have guaranteed for him. No negro who came here from Georgia was treated as he had a right to respect. And here was put on foot the scheme to remove Pledger from the chairmanship. He and his friends left Washington feeling that they had been the victims of political cowardice, if not of political deceit.

If the new plan to lessen the power of the negro in the republican ranks succeeds, it will combine with the other maltreatment bestowed on the colored man to show him that the republican party is no place for him.

Reports from Atlanta as well as information gathered here are contradictory as to the proposed changes in the offices of district attorney and collector of revenue. One rumor is that Raum has asked that Andrew Clark be let alone until next winter when he will resign. Another says that Clark's removal has been determined upon and that this is only a trick to defer the evil day. But Clark's friends declare that he is all right and that Judge Bigby has recently declared that he will not go into a plan to place himself in Clark's present position. Mr. Chapin Norris, of Atlanta, however, writes to a friend in Washington that Judge Bigby has told him of his intention to apply for the collectorship. In all this mass of alleged authority the truth is hard to descry. I think the whole matter is unsettled yet, though the indications are that Bigby will be made collector and Atkins will take his place as district attorney.

Rumors of Raum's weakness with the administration are circulated freely. The strongest one I have heard comes from General Hawley, who, perhaps, is nearer the administration than any other man in the senate.

The utter defeat of Conkling in his campaign against the administration has endangered his friends who are in prominent positions. Raum has lost heavily by it.

This is one of the least evident results of the futile frenzy of the New York senator. To the most casual observer in Washington signs of great disaffection are apparent. Conkling is bitter, determined and vengeful. His party friends in the senate have espoused his cause with a zeal which betokens continued animosity to the administration. Everything points to trouble ahead. Blaine has proven so strong that the wavering elements of his party are fast flocking to him, and there is a large faction in New York which has heretofore ineffectually opposed the boss but now that it feels the administration at its back will fight him with confidence of success. The leaven is working. No one who knows Conkling's pride, power and courage can suppose that one defeat will crush him. He will continue to be a thorn to the administration.

Even the democrats who thought it would be best to hold up Conkling against the administration admit that there will be in any event serious dissensions in republican ranks.

Another hope of the democracy is based on the weakness of their opponents in the next house of representatives. They will be almost without leaders while the democrats have retained their best men from the old list to be reinforced by a number of promising recruits. The democratic leaders feel that if they can gain as much in public confidence during the next session of congress as they have since the 4th of March they will be quite ready to go before the country on the elections of 1882.

——Yesterday Senator Gorman took about half the senate up the river fishing. The honorables spent a delightful day but not a very successful one in an angler's view, as Governor Brown reports it. Mr. Jonas caught a small, imprudent fish. Mr. Morgan hung a monster but could not land him. Mr. Beck says he caught a lovely shad, but that Mr. Ingalis had his glasses on crooked and declared that he saw the Kentuckian fork his victim out of a dip net held by a darkey.

The senate will adjourn Friday or Saturday. F. H. R.

"How Are You, My Old Friend?"

Asked a bright looking man. "Oh, I feel miserable, I'm bilious and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work." "Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? that's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney-Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—Long Branch News.

Coumoundouros, the Greek Minister.

M. Coumoundouros, whose name and whose views so often crop up in telegrams from Athens, has had a very remarkable career. At the end of the last century his family were the chiefs of Maina, whose inhabitants had always preserved their free dom and independence. Coumoundouros betook himself to Athens to pursue his studies, but he distinguished himself rather as a leader of his fellow pupils than by severe application. Whilst thus engaged the Cretans broke out into revolt. To Crete he went, where he fought and was wounded. He was conveyed to his home, and as soon as he was cured of his wounds he returned to Athens to continue his studies. On their completion he settled in a provincial town, and remained there until 1856, when he was sent to Athens as a deputy. There he speedily made his capacity as a leader of men felt. He was chosen president of the chamber, and a few days later became minister. Since then he has been the acknowledged head of the party of action, but it was not until 1866 that he took a leading part in foreign affairs.

Many stories are told of his fearless courage. Once an old soldier, who had been dismissed from some small post, determined to kill him. The would-be assassin waited for him at the door of the ministry, and on his appearance raised a loaded pistol and pointed it at him. Coumoundouros rushed forward, snatched the pistol from the man's hand, and held him until the arrival of the guard. Finding, on inquiry, that injustice had been done to the man, he reinstated him a few days later in the post from which he had been dismissed.

When Otho had been expelled, Coumoundouros and his friends made prisoner Leotsakes, the colonel of a regiment that was acting against them. A report reached the regiment that Leotsakes had been killed, and they managed to seize on Coumoundouros in order to slay him. Nothing daunted, Coumoundouros pretended to regard himself as their guest, and so effectually did his courage and eloquence stand him in good need, that he and his captors were soon engaged in drinking toasts to their common country.

As a minister, his chief fault is that he never knows how to refuse anything to his friends, and owing to this amiable weakness, there are men about him who might be better away. He is now about 60 years old, and possesses a wonderful facility for work, often reading official documents and giving orders to half a dozen subordinates at the same time. To his untiring energy it is due that Greece has now 65 000 men under arms, well drilled and well equipped. His position is at the present moment by no means an easy one. He is cautious and skillful, and he is aware that Greece risks too much in refusing to accept the frontier offered to her, whilst at the same time it is difficult for him to convince his fellow countrymen that the Epirotes ought to be left, even for a time, to the tender mercies of the Turks.

Because it adds to Personal Beauty by restoring color and lustre to gray or faded hair, and is beneficial to the scalp, is why Parker's Hair Balsam is such a popular dressing.
may10 —dlm tues thur sat &wkvly 3dp

THE TRUE TEST.

The Merit of Religion, Government, Persons and Things Must Rest Upon a Basis of Worth.

Some Truths Illustrating This, and Testimony of Value to All Readers.

Christian at Work.

The true test of any religion is the effect it produces upon the lives of those who profess it. And, indeed, the test of real merit everywhere must be the power it possesses of accomplising desirable results. In this age of the world men are not judged by what they claim to be able to do, but by what they can do; not by what they are reputed to be, but by what they are. Here is where the religion of our own country rises superior to the faith of Mohammedan or Hindoo lands; for while there is much hypocrisy in the church, and far too much worldliness, there is yet an absence of those sensual and brutal elements which characterizes the religions of Arabia and the Ganges.

This principle is equally true in all other departments of life. The same rule which applies to persons is equally applicable to things. Unquestioned merit must characterize them all, or they cannot be acceptable, much less popular. The clear and well arranged lecture delivered by Dr. Charles Craig before the Metropolitan Scientific Association appeared in the columns of this paper a short time since. In this lecture so many truths were brought to light bearing directly upon, and affecting the interests of the entire community. These facts, as stated by the doctor in his lecture, have been discussed in the columns of the religious press to a considerable extent in the past, and that, too, by very prominent personages. A few years ago the Rev. J. E Rankin, D.D., of Washington, who is prominently known among the Congregational denominations of the country, published an article upon the same subject which drew forth most bitter replies from prominent physicians, and in response to these articles Dr. Rankin published long communications in the New York Independent, the Boston Congregationalist and the Chicago Advance reiterating his former statements and strongly emphasizing them. In these articles Dr. Rankin frankly stated he was as strongly convinced of the efficacy of the means used as he was that the Genesee river emptied into Lake Ontario. He further said: "I have known, too, of its use in similar cases by physicians of the highest character and standing, and I want, in the interest of humanity, to recommend Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

Now, while very few people are afflicted as severely as was Dr. Craig, or the cases Dr. Rankin refers to, still it is a lamentable fact that the great majority of people, in all parts of the land, are suffering to a greater or less extent from ill health and that this lack of health arises from either disordered kidneys or liver. Some additional facts, from the highest sources, of special interest upon a subject of such importance to the community, have, therefore, been collected by this paper, and are herewith given:

Rev. D. W. Bartine, M.D., D.D., is known in all parts of the land as a prominent and efficient leader in the Methodist denomination. In speaking upon this same subject as shown in his own experience he said: "Some few months since I found myself suffering from a kidney difficulty which I knew to be the first stages of Bright's disease. By the use of a reliable test I found that my system was giving off albumen, and in some instances in a coagulated state. I also suffered severely from dropsy, particularly about the ankles, together with slight pains about the kidneys, derangement of digestion and great dryness of the skin. I had at all times much thirst, and of course this was followed by a gradual failing of strength. This was about the state of things when I commenced using the preparation known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I took about six tablespoonfuls every day for a week, and found all my symptoms decidedly improving. I continued taking the remedy until I entirely recovered."

In a communication made by Rev. Dr. C A Harvey, the well known financial and educational secretary of Howard university, Washington, D. C., the doctor says:

"I have for the past few years been acquainted with the remedy known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficacy in obstinate and so-called incurable cases of Bright's disease which occurred in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages and had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy cures which were wrought by this remedy seemed to be little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's disease in all its stages, including those first symptoms of kidney troubles which are so easily overlooked, but are so fraught with danger, no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this and a hope that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure may become as widely known as is the existence of the maladies which it will cure."

Rev. A. C. Kendrick, D.D., LL.D., who is professor of Hebrew and Greek languages in the university of Rochester, New York, and who is one of the American revisers of the New Testament, in speaking of the effect which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure had upon himself, stated most emphatically that he had received marked benefit from it, and he cordially recommended it to the use of others.

Rev. A. Bramley, pastor of the Arsenal street M. E church, Watertown, New York, testified in a recent interview that the first few bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure had entirely removed the distinctive features of a severe kidney difficulty, and that while he had not been able to lie upon his back without great pain for more than five years, he was now not only able to do so, but slept soundly, ate heartily and calls himself a well man.

Rev. A. P. Hill, of Shoeheel, N. C., having been troubled with a severe kidney and liver disease for a number of years, said: "I have been praying for relief for four years, and I believe I got it in answer to prayer. May God bless the firm who manufacture Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Many of my friends have also used it with marked benefit, and I hope my testimony in its behalf may save the lives and relieve many who are now severely suffering from kidney or liver troubles in some of their many and dangerous forms."

Rev. P. F. Markee, in writing from Montgomery, Ala., said: "I have paid at least one thousand dollars for doctors and medicine and never received any relief until I commenced taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am too thankful to express in words the benefit this medicine has done my family and myself. I have been to the hot springs, sulphur springs and several other places noted for the curative properties of the waters, but this great remedy did for me what everything else failed to do—it cured me. I hope the Good Father may crown the efforts of those who are manufacturing it, for the noble work they are doing."

There are no more reliable indorsements to be found in this land than those above given and coming from divines of such prominence they prove beyond a doubt the value of the great remedy of which they speak. It should also be remembered that Mr. H H. Warner, the proprietor and manufacturer of this remedy, was himself cured by its use after having been given up to die by several physicians. So grateful was he for his remarkable cure that he determined that the world should know of this remedy, and he therefore began its manufacture. Mr. Warner is also a prominent patron of other public enterprises and the sciences and by endowing the Warner Astronomical Observatory at Rochester, as well as by his many other public benefactions, has become known to, and respected by the whole land. His standing alone is an ample guarantee of the purity and worth of the remedy he makes, but the thousands of testimonials from all parts of America gratefully telling of the relief it has given, prove it beyond a question. As a result it is attracting great and universal attention throughout the entire country. No one fact has been more apparent in the past few years than that kidney and liver troubles are alarmingly increasing. When, therefore, a remedy has been found which not only cures the worst as well as all minor troubles of this nature, but also regulates, controls and keeps in perfect order these most important organs at all times, it is certainly cause for gratitude. This is just what has been done in thousands of cases, in addition to those above mentioned, and it is what will be done in tens of thousands of other cases in the very near future.

—"After the show season is over," says the giant Chang, "I have a most magnificent idea. I will seek an introduction into New York society and buy a mansion on the Fifth avenue. Then I will turn it from top to bottom into a Chinese palace. Everything shall be Chinese, and in the most perfect taste. I will then give Chinese meals, served by Chinese maidens and boys, to the best people of New York. I have never been married, and my brother's wife, a lovely lady with very small feet, will be the matron, while I exercise a general superintendence. It shall all be very fine and I will have only the best people at my tables."

Buy the Genuine
DR. RICORD'S
RESTORATIVE PILLS.
This celebrated French remedy is a specific for Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Memory and Nervous Debility. Approved by the Academy of Medicine in Paris, by Sir H. Thompson, Dr. Diamond, Dr. Chavalier, Dr. Perigord, the great Liebig and others.
Boxes of 50, $1.50; Boxes of 100, $2.75; of 200, $5 00; of 400, $8.00.
Sent per mail on receipt of Price. Each box of the genuine has the signature of N. L. DE LISSER 23 Beekman Street, New York. Sole Agent for the United States and Canadas.
LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Agents for Georgia.

CAUTION.
A spurious article advertised under the name RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE, by S. B. Sigesmond, are made here, not from Dr. Ricord's Formula or by his authority. The notices by celebrated Physicians he uses in his circulars and advertisements are copied from notices of the genuine.
The following is from Dr. Ricord of Paris.
"DEAR SIR:—I never knew the Dr. S. B. Sigesmond, and therefore I could not give him permission to sell any pills in my name of course; the pills he sells is not at all composed by me.
"Believe me yours truly, "RICORD.
"6 Rue du Tournon, Paris, le 3 Janvier."
Send for Circular, with above in fac-simile.
apr2—d3m sat tues thur nx rd mat

The Gate City National Bank
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Capital, $155,000.00.
Loans to Regular Customers on satisfactory paper, at 8 per cent.
L. J. HILL, President | L. M. HILL, Vice Pres't. | EDWIN P. MCCANDLESS Cashier
jan6—dtf head fin col

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 16, 1881.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	109@111	Sav. City 6s, new	88@88
Georgia 7s, 1886	109@111	Macon City	98@100
Georgia 7s, 1890	122@125	Columbus City	78@95
Ga. 7s gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 6s	106@108
Georgia 8s	112@114	Central R. R. 7s	116@118
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st mortgage	114@116	W. & A. R.R. Leases; 10 per ct. income bonds	115@120
Atlanta 8s	101@103	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	72@ 74
Atlanta W'ks 7s	110@112	do. Class A small	72@ 75
Atlanta City 8s	110@112	do. Class B 5s	93@ 95
Atlanta City 7s	115@117	do. Class C 4	82@ 85
Atlanta 10s	114@116		
Augusta City 7s	106@108		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	85@	South Wes R.R.	122@125
Central R. R.	148@	Atlanta St. R.R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R. R.	123@125		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 16—11 a.m.—The stock market opened strong and generally higher and in early dealings prices advanced ¼@¾ per cent, the latter for Nashville and Chattanooga, which sold up to 95; Reading, Union Pacific, the remaining coal shares and Alton and Terre Haute preferred were also prominent in the improvement. At the first board prices became somewhat weaker and a fractional reaction ensued.

NEW YORK, May 16—Noon—Stocks strong and buoyant. Money 4. Exchange — long $4.85¾; short $4.87¾. Governments moderately active. State Bonds quiet and firm.

Evening—Money 3@4. Exchange $4.85¾. Government's regular; new fives 103⅝; four and a half per cents 116¾; four per cents 117¼. State Bonds moderately active.

Stocks generally strong, closing weak.

N. Y. Central	149¾	Chicago & N. W.	115¾
Erie	57¾	do. Preferred	141⅞
Lake Shore	131¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	56⅝
Illinois Central	142	do. Preferred	95⅝
N. C. & St. L.	93	Mem. & Char.	74
Lou. & Nash	106	Rock Island	144¾
Pittsb'g F.W. & C.	141⅝	Western Union	120¾

BONDS—
Ala. Class A to 5 ... 72 | Ala. Class B 5s ... 95
do. Class A small ... 72 | do. Class C 4s ... 85
sub-treasury balances:
Coin ..... $ 65 881 172 | Currency ..... $ 6 278 696

LONDON, May 16.—2:00 p.m.—Consols—Money 102⅝; account 102 5-16.

PARIS, May 16—2:00 p.m.—Rentes 86f 35c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 16, 1881.

New York—The market opened several points higher this morning, but moved off during the day and closed barely steady with a gain of 6@8 points for the earlier months. During the afternoon the market remained remarkably steady. A better feeling was developed in the spot market and quotations advanced 1-16c, making 10 9 16c for middling.

Net receipts for two days amount to 14,469 bales; same time last year 9,291 bales; exports 31,291 bales; last year 8,275 bales; stock 54,540 bales; last year 478,913 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

	OPENED.		CLO. ED.
May	10 43@10 45	May	10 42@10 44
June	10 59@10 4	June	10 47@10 48
July	10 61@10 62	July	10 55@10 56
August	10 65@10 66	August	10 60@10 61
September	10 36@10 37	September	10 34@10 35
October	10 0@10 01	October	9 97@ 9 98
November	9 88@ 9 89	November	9 86@ 9 87
December	9 88@ 9 89	December	9 86@ 9 87

Closed barely steady; sales 119,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet Spots—Uplands 5⅞d; Orleans 5 15-16d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,050 bales were American; receipts 6,500; American 6,000.

The local cotton market shows no material change. Low grades are dull and sales are very moderate. The following prices are quotable: Good middling 10c; middling 9⅝@; low middling 9@; strict good ordinary 8⅝@; good ordinary 7@; ordinary 5@ stains 5@8c.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—noon—Cotton firmer and fractionally dearer; upands 5 13-16; Orleans 5⅞; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2 000; receipts 6,000, American 6,000; futures uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 5 27-32@5⅞; June and July delivery 5 29-32@5 31-32; July and August delivery 5 31-32@6; August and September delivery 6 1-16@6⅛; September and October delivery 5 15-16@5 31-32; October and Novber delivery 5 13 16@; November and December delivery 5 25-32; futures opened firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—1:30 p.m.—Middling uplands 5⅞; Orleans 5 15-16; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 5 15-16; July and August delivery 6 1-32@6; August and September delivery 6 3-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—5:00 p.m.—Sales of American 8,050 bales; futures closed quiet.

$500 Reward
Over a Million
OF
Prof. Guilmette's
FRENCH
Kidney Pads
Have already been sold in this country and in France; every one of which has given perfect satisfaction. And has performed cures every time when used according to directions.
We now say to the afflicted and doubting ones that we will pay the above reward for a single case of
LAME BACK
That the Pad fails to cure. This Great Remedy will POSITIVELY and PERMANENTLY cure Lumbago, Lame Back, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Incontinence and Retention of the Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, High Colored Urine, Pain in the Back, Side or Loins, Nervous Weakness, and in fact all disorders of the Bladder and Urinary Organs whether contracted by private disease or otherwise.
LADIES, if you are suffering from Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, or Urinary Organs.
YOU CAN BE CURED!
Without swallowing nauseous medicines, by simply wearing
PROF. GUILMETTE'S
FRENCH KIDNEY PAD
WHICH CURES BY ABSORPTION.
Ask your Druggist for PROF. GUILMETTE'S FRENCH KIDNEY PAD, and take no other. If he has not got it, send $2.00 and you will receive the Pad by return mail.
Prof. Guilmette's French Liver Pad
Will positively cure Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Ague Cake, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Blood. Price $1.50 by mail. Send for Professor Guilmette's Treatise on the Kidneys and Liver, free by mail. Address
FRENCH PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Schumann's Pharmacy Sole Agents.
apr29 dly—tues thur sat

DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER
INVIGORATOR
Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists digestion, strengthens the system, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. A Book sent free. Dr. SANFORD, 162 Broadway, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
apr13—deowly tues thur sat

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.
GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S world-renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything yet discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Bight and Insects on plants, Moths in Furs, Tick or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.
This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack Plants.
Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or six Packets for $1.25.
The Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be spread everywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET.
Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Houndsditch, City of London, England.
The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter-Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.
Sole Agents for Georgia
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.,
nov9 dly Atlanta, Ga.
Rome Railroad Comp'y
OF GEORGIA.
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT.
ROME, GA., May 8, 1881.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 9TH, 1881 the evening train on this road will connect with the Kingston Accommodation, leaving Atlanta at 4:30 p.m. arriving at Rome at 8:35.
JAS. A. SMITH,
Passenger Agent.

The following table shows the price, movements, etc., of cotton in the principal markets for to-day, May 16:

MARKETS.	New York.	Galveston.	Charleston.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Mobile.	Savannah.	Augusta.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	GRADE.
Middling uplands.	10 9-16	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Low middling.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Good ordinary.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Net.	2775	1007	95	2	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	RECEIPTS.
Gross.	4160	2063	2138	2938	824	1317	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
To Great Britain.	6972	1501	1443	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	SALES. STOCK. EXPORTS.
To France.	1181	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
To continent	9400	6302	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Coastwise.	1041	414	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Shipments.	2235	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Quiet.	Quiet but firm.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Steady.	Steady.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet but steady.	Quiet.	Quiet.	TONE.

Consolidated net receipts 9,045.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 16, 1881.

The following are our opening and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Wheat—May opened 103¾, closed 101¾; June opened 103⅝, closed 102⅝; July opened 102⅝, closed 103¼. Clear Rib Sides—May opened and closed ——; June opened and closed 7 90; July opened 7 92½, closed 8 05. Mess Pork — May opened and closed —— June opened $16.00, closed $16.05; July opened $16.10, closed $16.07½.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, May 16—Flour—Market quiet and steady; fancy $6.50@7.00; extra family $6.25@6.75; family $6.00@6.50. Wheat—Chicago—The months continued steady during the day, but at the close developed a better feeling with higher prices. There is no change in the local spot market; No. 2 amber $1.31; No. 2 $1.28; moderate demand for lower grades. Corn—While our market contains a fair stock of corn much of it is more or less damaged. There is a good demand for sound and business continues active; we quote as follows: choice dry 77½c; damaged ranges all the way from 40@75. Oats—37½@. Meal—78@80c; market firm. Grits—$4.00.

NEW YORK, May 16—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $4.75@5.05; good to choice extra $5.30@7.00. Wheat a shade stronger; ungraded red $1.19@1.26. Corn, cash 16@c lower; options a shade lower with a moderate trade; ungraded 49@57½. Oats ½@1c lower and weak; No. 3 45. Hops steady and quiet; choice yearlings 17@18.

ST. LOUIS, May 16—Flour dull and nominal; double extra $5.10@5.55; family $4.55@5.00; choice to fancy $5.20@5.85. Wheat opened lower but advanced; No. 2 red fall $1.09¾@1.09¾ cash; $1.09¾ May. Corn opened lower but advanced; 43⅝ cash; 42¾@43¾ May. Oats lower; 37¾ cash; 33 July.

CHICAGO, May 16—Flour steady; spring wheat $4.00@5.25; fine Minnesota $5.50. Wheat unsettled and generally higher; No. 2 red winter $1.01@1.04; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.01⅝ cash; $1.02⅛@1.02⅝ June. Corn easier; 41¾ cash; 41¾@41⅝ May. Oats active but lower; 36⅜ cash; 36⅝ May.

LOUISVILLE, May 16—Flour steady; extra $3.00@3.25; do family $3.75@4.25; A No. 1 $5.00@5.25; choice to fancy $5.75@6.50. Wheat steady at $1.08. Corn in good demand; No. 2 white 51. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 white 42¾.

CINCINNATI, May 16—Flour in fair demand ank firm; family $4.90@5.75; fancy $6.25@6.60. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter $1.10@1.11. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 47¾. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 40

Groceries.

ATLANTA, May 16—Market steady. Coffee—Steady with fair inquiry; Rio 12@16c. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 29@32; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Firmer; standard A 10; granulated 10⅝; cut loaf 11⅜; powdered 11⅜; white extra C 9¾; New Orleans sugars steady with prices maintained: off white 9¾@10c; yellow clarified 9@9¾; seconds 8¾@8⅝. Molasses—Black strap 35. Syrup—Steady; fair 50; prime 55; choice 65. Teas—Oolong 35@50; Japan 40@1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 40@70; Young Hyson 37@75; English breakfast 35@75. Rice quiet at 18; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 50; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers steady; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 5; soda XXX 6½; cream 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 7. Candy—Assorted stick 12. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls. $6.50; ½ bbls $3.50; kits, 10 lbs 60; 12 lbs 65; No. 2 bbls $8.00; ½ bbls $4.50; kits 10 lbs 80; 12 lbs 85; No. 1 $11.00; ½ bbls $6.00; kits 10 lb $1.00; 12 lbs $1.10; cases $6.00. 1 lb cans Scaled Mackerel $7.00 per 100 cakes. Codfish—Full weight 13½; no light weight on market. Matches—Firm at $3.25. So